The New-York Times.

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FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Editorial Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Continued Good Weather and Consequent Progress.

THE GREAT STRUGGLE AT HAND.

Brisk Picket Firing Along the Lines.

What is Thought of the Late Raid of the Rebel Cavalry.

THE REBELS VERY UNEASY.

CAMP BEFORE RICHMOND, Wednesday, June 18, 1862.

Another fine day! Comments on the weather have more than their usual significance here. They imply more than they express. Every day of sunshine advances the fall of Richmond. Three days of rain might postpone it essentially. My opening paragraph, therefore, is entitled to special attention. With the exception of Sunday's thunderstorm, we have had now in succession seven dry, warm days. The roads are becoming hard. The surface of the earth in the fields, except in low spots, is practicable for artillery. And unless we have a storm to-night or to-morrow, the commanding General cannot throw the responsibility of a longer delay on the weather and the roads. It is only fair to add that we have a fresh westerly breeze, with rising clouds; but unless it begins to rain soon, I am satisfied there will be no "postponement on account of the weather."

We had very brisk picket firing last night in front of a point half a mile north of Fair Oaks Station. It was begun by the rebels, and promptly answered by our sentinels. Our side sustained no damage. This morning everything is quiet again.

The firing on James River, yesterday morning, proves to have been of less importance than was hoped. Our gunboats had been annoyed for some time by rebels, concealed in rifle-pits, near City Point. Capt. STEVENS, who commands one of them, placed some stuffed figures on deck, to draw their fire and reveal the enemy's position, which he then proceeded to shell. What effect he produced is not known, but the nuisance has been for the present, at least, suppressed. Last evening rumors were rife that Fort Darling was taken,—that BURNSIDE had landed there with 15,000 men, and that our gunboats had gone up the river toward Richmond. Unfortunately none of these reports proved to be true.

STUART's cavalry raid is still the topic of conversation. The Richmond *Examiner*, of Monday, (of which I inclose a copy,) gives a very grandiloquent account of it, and says the Yankees will probably announce it as another Union victory. I beg to correct the *Examiner's* error. I can assure the editor that the affair excites as much admiration in the Union army as it does in Richmond. I have heard, on every side, the most unqualified eulogies of the boldness and the pluck evinced by this splendid dash; and, instead of being claimed as a "victory" on our part, we regard it as a feather of the very tallest sort in the rebel cap. But the results of it are greatly overrated by the *Examiner*. STUART is represented as having barricaded the railroad—destroyed a hundred of the Yankees—taken 150 prisoners and destroyed a million dollars' worth of property. This is mainly moonshine. He burned two schooners with forage and other supplies,—killed three or four men, two of whom were teamsters, captured two officers and 29 privates, and burned, perhaps, forty wagons, taking the mules along with him. All the property he destroyed will not amount to $100,000. A good many of the passengers jumped from the railroad train as STUART's men fired upon it, but they were wholly uninjured.

Our cavalry meantime have not been idle. Capt. AVERILL, with 300 of them and 150 infantry, crossed the Pamunkey night before last and went some twenty miles into the country,—capturing a good deal of property, and taking prisoners some thirteen citizens who had been especially active in aiding the enemy. One of the latter on seeing AVERILL coming up with his troop, mistook him for STUART, and greeted him with the utmost cordiality. He begged to be permitted to accompany him in his expedition, as he wished very much to see some Yankees killed. Capt. AVERILL yielded to his importunity, and brought him with him to the White House.

There are various indications of uneasiness on the part of the rebels. We hear of movements of large masses toward Mechanicsville, and a brigade has been sent in that direction to meet them. The pickets, too, are unusually active in front of our centre. It is possible they may conclude not to await our movements, but to commence operations themselves. They are entitled to their choice. I observe that the *Examiner* insists very emphatically on the necessity of continual sorties against the Nationals, in order to prevent their entry into Richmond. The sortie of the Seven Pines affords a splendid illustration of the wisdom of such movements.

It is reported by deserters that heavy reinforcements have been sent from Richmond to JACKSON, in the Valley of the Shenandoah.

H. J. R.

A Rebel Account of the Raid in the Rear.

From the Richmond Examiner, June 16.

We have the pleasure this morning of chronicling one of the most brilliant affairs of the war, bold in its inception, and most brilliant in its execution. On Thursday, Gen. J. E. B. STUART, with the First and Ninth Regiments of Virginia Cavalry, and the cavalry of COBB's Legion, and three of STUART's artillery, left our lines on a reconnoissance of the enemy. The artillery pieces were drawn by twelve horses, and four spare horses to each. The force reached Hanover Court-house on Thursday, and soon after engaged, near the Old Church, two squadrons of the enemy's cavalry, whom they dispersed by a charge, killing and wounding about forty of them, also taking a number prisoners. The force then proceeded down to Putney's Landing, on the Pamunkey River, where three large steam transports were lying, loaded with commissary and ordnance stores for MCCLELLAN. These they captured and burned with the wharves, there being no means of conveying them away.

This accomplished, the cavalry proceeded on toward Tunstall's Station, on the York River Railroad. When within a short distance, a train was heard coming down the road going in the direction of West Point. The track was immediately barricaded, and a portion of the cavalry was dismounted and drawn up to receive the train with their volleys if it did not halt. In a few moments the train came dashing along, loaded with soldiers. As soon as the engineer saw the position of affairs he put on all steam, and the engine knocked the obstructions from the track, when the long file of dismounted cavalry now opened upon the train a terrible fire that ran along its whole length. The engineer was shot dead at his post, others fell from the tops of the cars, and it was evident that inside the cars the slaughter was very great. The train, completely riddled with bullets, kept on its way.

The cavalry, after this exploit, pushed around in the rear of the Chickahominy to James River, falling upon a train of about 100 wagons on the way, which they burned, securing the horses and mules, and taking 175 prisoners. All this work was accomplished during Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Gen. STUART returning to his headquarters about 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

The fruits of this three-days' exploit are 175 prisoners, between 300 and 400 horses and mules, three stand of colors, and the destruction of the enemy's stores, transports and wagons, valued at between $200,000 and $300,000. We lost but one man in the skirmishing, and that, we regret to say, was Capt. LATANE, of the Essex troop.

The prisoners—175 in number—arrived in the city yesterday afternoon, in charge of a cavalry escort, and were confined in the prison corner of Twentieth and Cary streets.

As we have before stated, the force comprising the reconnoissance consisted of the First and Second Regiments of Virginia Cavalry, Gen. STUART; the Jeff. Davis Legion, the cavalry of the Cobb Legion, and three pieces of artillery. These rendezvoused during Thursday at Ashland, and started to the work on Friday morning. Capt. LATANE was killed in the skirmish near Tunstall's Station. He commanded a squadron of cavalry, and acted very gallantly. Five balls struck him in the body, and he fell from his horse and died instantly. A number of the Yankees were killed and captured here, and several of our men wounded slightly. When approached at close quarters, the Yankee cavalrymen tumbled from their horses and took to the woods and thickets, leaving their horses and equipments in our possession. The body of Capt. LATANE was placed in an ambulance, with the wounded, and sent back over the route toward Ashland.

The depot at Tunstall's was burned, and the most valuable portable property secured. The train fired upon consisted of eight flats or gondolas filled with soldiers, and was coming from the direction of the White House toward Tunstall's.

An attempt was made to turn the railroad switch so as to bring the train to the station, but it was found to be locked. When the train was first heard approaching, the cavalry was some distance from the road, and had to ride very hard to get up in time to obstruct the track and deliver a volley, which did great execution, the Yankees falling from the cars by scores. The cavalry kept in rapid motion in detached squads, so as to prevent any information of their whereabouts from being conveyed to the main body of the enemy. Halts were only made long enough to complete the work of destruction at the various points and to pick up a few prisoners in their path. All round they could be seen skipping over the fields like frightened deer, but their capture was deemed hardly worth the danger a halt would incur.

Thus our forces went for thirty miles down to Charles City Court-house. Returning before daylight on Saturday morning, they passed up in sight of the Federal gunboats.

At the Chickahominy a bridge was constructed across, and the cannon passed over, with the exception of one caisson, which was lost, the cavalry swimming their horses.

Considerable quantities of oranges, lemons, pine-apples, raisins and other delicacies, rare in this section, secured from the spoils captured from the enemy, were brought to this city yesterday.

Much praise is accorded Gen. STUART by his command for his bravery and coolness, he being the first to plunge his horse into the Chickahominy in regaining this side, remarking as he did so, "there may be danger ahead, men, but I will see, follow me."

We learn that MCCLELLAN's telegraph communication with Fortress Monroe and Washington, was cut by the cavalry about three miles this side of the White House. The horses and mules captured from the enemy arrived in the city yesterday. The mules are fine looking animals, and will be quite an acquisition to the Transportation Department. The prisoners taken were made to swim the Chickahominy, or a portion of them.

In their circuit round, the cavalry came upon and burned several small Yankee camps, and five or six sutlers' stores, one of them filled with coffee. The Federal property destroyed will certainly amount to *one million of dollars*.

The men were in the saddle forty-eight hours—men and horses being without food or sleep for that period.

Throughout the city yesterday, the "circuit riding" of the entire length of the enemy's lines by Gen. STUART, was regarded as the most dashing and successful feat of the war. In the North it will doubtless afford the papers an opportunity of heralding "Another great Union Victory." They are welcome to all such, and as many more as they can gain.

NEGROES, MULES AND YANKEES.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday evening, the negroes, mules and Yankees captured by Gen. STUART, (an account of whose exploit will be found elsewhere,) were marched up Main-street under an escort of cavalry. The Yankees, on foot, marched first, between files of horsemen; the negroes came next, some on foot and others in wagons; while the mules, to the number of 200, unbridled and of their own accord, followed the procession in a drove. At the corner of Eighteenth-street the Yankees and negroes were wheeled to the left and conducted to the Libby prison, while the mules were sent to stables in another direction.

On their arrival at the Libby prison there were found to be 146 Yankees and 16 negroes. We give the names of the officers, together with their rank and the place of their capture. They were all taken on Friday, the 13th inst.: Capt. James Magrath, Co. G, of the Forty-second New-York, and Lieut. John Price, of the Forty-second New-York, were captured at Tunstall's Station, on the York River Railroad; Lieut. H. B. Masters, of the Fifty-fifth New-York, at the White House; and Lieut. Charles B. Davis, Sixth U. S. Regular Cavalry, Lieut. Wm. McLean, Co. H, Fifth U. S. Regular Cavalry, and Assistant-Surgeon Adam Tran, Fifth U. S. Regular Cavalry, at Old Church, Hanover. There were about twenty regulars among the privates, the balance being members of the Forty-second New-York Volunteers. The whole party, negroes and all, had been drenched to the chin by the heavy rain that had just fallen, and, shivering with cold, their teeth chattered in chorus as their names were being registered.

While the Yankees were being disposed of, an intelligent negro prisoner, named SELDEN, who belongs to Mr. BRAXTON GARLICK, standing up in the wagon in which he had been brought to the city, entertained a large crowd of citizens with an account of the state of things in the neighborhood of Waterloo. His master, Mr. GARLICK, is a refugee at present in Richmond. His farm, Waterloo, is situated on the Pamunkey, six miles above the White House. He left home on the approach of the enemy, who, until dislodged on Friday, have been in quiet possession of his premises. We give SELDEN's account: His business was that of a weaver, but the Yankees, on their arrival, destroyed his loom and put him to work in his master's corn and flour mill, where he was employed when taken by our cavalry.

Mr. CLOSS, a negro named MOSES and himself were running the mill. The Yankees took all the flour the mill could turn out, and paid cash for it. The Yankees had not injured anything of Mr. GARLICK's except the loom, but they had treated SELDEN, individually, very badly. They took all his eggs and wrung all his chickens' necks and eat them before his eyes, and would not give him a cent. All of his master's negroes were at home. They were afraid to go with the Yankees.

Being interrogated as to the circumstance of his capture by our men, SELDEN said:

"About an hour by sun Friday evening Mr. CLOSS, MOSES and myself were at work in the mill. The Yankees were just eating supper. Some of them were in their tents, and some were sitting about under the trees. Suddenly I heard such a mighty hurrah out of doors that I thought heaven and earth had come together. Running to the door, I saw the Yankees running in every direction, and our men pursuing and catching them. One Yankee jumped into the Pamunkey and tried to swim across, but our men fired at him and he sunk directly. This was the only firing done."

FROM THE RICHMOND LINES.

MOVEMENT OF LONGSTREET'S DIVISION—A SKIRMISH—UNFORTUNATE KILLING OF A SOLDIER, ETC., ETC.

From the Richmond Examiner, 16th.

On Saturday night, a portion of Gen. LONGSTREET's Division, including WILCOX's, PRYOR's and COLSTON's Brigades, moved out on the Charles City road about eight miles, for the purpose of creating a diversion of the enemy's attention from operations in another quarter, which was successful. They returned yesterday morning. Yesterday, a skirmish occurred on the right wing of our army, on the Williamsburgh road, in which Gen. RIPLEY's Brigade was engaged. The affair promised to be quite important, but the rain coming on put an end to it. Some six or eight prisoners were taken from the enemy. We could gather no further particulars concerning the affair.

Private JOHNSON, of the Third Virginia Cavalry, was shot dead yesterday by a picket, while riding rapidly into our lines, to escape from a squad of the enemy, who had surrounded him, and, with leveled pieces, demanded him to surrender. Having only his side-arms, he turned, and was riding at full speed in the direction of our pickets, shouting to them not to fire, that he was a friend. But the pickets fired, and shot him dead. In escaping from the enemy, he fell by the hands of his friends. His death, and the unfortunate circumstance that attended it, are much regretted, as he was a brave, worthy young soldier, and much beloved.

The heavy rain of yesterday afternoon flooded the Chickahominy river, but fortunately, all of Gen. STEWART's Cavalry had recrossed to this side before the rain fell.

SCARCITY OF PROVISIONS IN THE REBEL CAPITAL.

From the Richmond Examiner, 18th.

CITY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The President stated he had convened the Council to consult and endeavor to devise some plan to supply the city with provisions from the country. He had it from reliable authority that provisions were abundant in the surrounding country, the only difficulty being their transportation to the city. There was but one railroad upon which we could rely for transportation, the others being in the hands of the enemy, and on that road, the Danville, it was impossible to get freight brought, the Government having every car upon it fully employed in Government transportation. Some means, therefore, for relieving the wants of the city must be devised, or the poorer classes would suffer actual starvation. He had invited several prominent citizens to attend the meeting and consult with the Council. He was glad to see that Rev. Dr. JETER, who had been giving a good deal of attention to the subject of the dearth of provisions, was present.

On motion, Dr. JETER was invited to address the Council, and state his views on the subject under consideration. Returning thanks for the invitation, Dr. JETER proceeded to speak of the exorbitant prices commanded by provisions in this city, while the country around it was filled with the necessaries of life, which, for want of transportation, were shut out from market. The Doctor then submitted a plan for the relief of the city from the present scarcity. The substance of this plan was: That some arrangement should be made for running a daily train on the Danville road as far as Burkville, under the charge of a trusty agent, whose business it should be to gather up and bring in produce for market, and receive such contributions as should be made to the hospitals; that under a similar arrangement a boat or boats should be run on the canal; that as far as necessary the co-operation of the Confederate Government be asked, and that, with a view of encouraging country people to attend city markets, steps be taken to facilitate the procurement of passports.

On reading the latter clause of the plan, the reverend gentleman remarked that within his knowledge very many country people were prevented from coming to Richmond by the present passport system. When a countryman came here and sold his produce at the market in the morning, he had frequently to spend the greater part of the balance of the day, standing in the sun, trying to get a passport to go home.

Some desultory argumentative conversation then took place between members, during which Mr. HILL offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the communication of Rev. Dr. JETER be received and approved; and that a Committee, to consist of six members of the Council and five citizens, be appointed by the President to carry out its object.

Mr. SCOTT suggested that, in appointing the citizens to act on the Committee, the President should be careful not to include any of the second-class militia, as the Governor could not possibly dispense with their services.

THE DRONES OF THE HIVE.

A member, calling the attention of the Council to the multitude of strange young men who, without visible means of support, loafed idly about the corners of the principal streets, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That in view of the difficulty of obtaining supplies of provisions for the vast number of persons now congregated in our city in addition to the ordinary population, the Committee recommend to all persons who are not liable to military duty, and all others whose presence is not, by their being employed in some useful and legitimate occupation, required in the city, to leave it and remain away until a change in the state of affairs render it desirable for them to return.

Mr. HILL hoped the gentleman would not press this resolution. *Some negro would get hold of it and carry it over to the Yankees, and they would think we were starving to death.*

The gentleman didn't care what the Yankees thought, but as the resolution met with opposition he would withdraw it.

At this juncture the special business, for the consideration of which the Council had convened, having been disposed of, the everlasting tobacco question was lugged in, and, knowing the matter to have lost its interest with the public, the reporter retired.

MOVEMENTS IN TENNESSEE.

The following telegram was published in the Richmond *Examiner* one day before the rebel flight from Cumberland Gap:

SAVANNA, Sunday, June 14.

A special dispatch from Chattanooga, dated yesterday, says the enemy's entire force of infantry, cavalry and artillery, under Gen. MORGAN, Federal officer, is reported to have crossed Big Creek Gap yesterday, to Powell's Valley, twenty miles west of Cumberland Gap, threatening the latter place in the rear, and Knoxville. *Our forces are preparing to meet them.*

Five hundred of the enemy's cavalry are reported this morning at Battle Creek, twenty-seven miles from Chattanooga, on the opposite side of the river. It is supposed to be the intention of the enemy to invade East Tennessee from both of these points. Every effort will be made to hold Chattanooga.

REBEL REPORTS FROM THE VALLEY.

STAUNTON, Wednesday, June 11, 1862.

To the Editor of the Examiner:

Our army of the Valley has been resting for a day or two past, and the enemy have fallen back for a short distance for some reason or other, and our army occupy the region of country around Port Republic.

The enemy are in the fork of the North River and Shenandoah, and seem to be waiting for reinforcements, or for a concentration of the forces of the different Generals.

The list of casualties of Sunday's and Monday's battles has not been received, but the Fifty-second, Fifth and Tenth Virginia Regiments suffered very severely on Monday. The Federals held their ground with great obstinacy, and were not dislodged until the Fifth Regiment, having expended all their ammunition, together with the Fifty-second Virginia and Sixth Louisiana Regiment, charged them and drove them back at the point of the bayonet. In Monday's fight we captured 800 prisoners. Our wounded were sent to Mechum's River and Charlottesville.

It is reported that on Sunday Gen. JACKSON was on the opposite side of the river from the main portion of his army, and before he was aware of it the Yankees had planted a cannon at the opposite end of the bridge. JACKSON rode across the bridge and said to the men who were placing the piece in position, "You are turning that piece the wrong way; the enemy are in the other direction." He then passed on without being recognized, rode up to his command, and sent down a detachment of men, who captured the piece.

The Federals are said to have been commanded in both battles by Gen. TYLER, of Ohio, Gen. SHIELDS being sick and unable to appear on the field.

There are very strong indications that within a few days we will hear of a total rout of the Yankees in the Valley, and another of their grand stampedes. JACKSON's forces are ample, and his men in high glee.

To-day two men arrived here escorting two Yankee prisoners. They belonged to JACKSON's army and were cut off from the main body in the retreat up the Valley. They meandered their way out of the Yankee lines, and on their way came upon two forlorn Yankees, each armed with a musket. Our men had but one gun between them, but with it they took the twain prisoners, and brought them to Staunton. The Yankees say they are disgusted with the army and were trying to escape toward their homes.

A courier just arrived states that the Fifth Virginia regiment lost on Monday 3 men killed and 72 wounded.

FROM JACKSON'S ARMY.

From a letter received in this city on Saturday we gather some additional facts concerning Gen. JACKSON's victories in the Shenandoah Valley. His loss in the two engagements with SHIELDS and FREMONT is estimated on the first day at two hundred, and three hundred the second day. The enemy's loss, one thousand or more the first day, and twelve hundred the second, with upwards of seven hundred prisoners.

We learn that the First Maryland (Confederate) Regiment was seriously cut up in the battle of Sunday week, some eighty of their number being killed and wounded. This regiment and the Louisiana Tigers were commanded by Col. B. T. JOHNSON.

AN AFTERPIECE NOT DOWN IN THE BILL.

From the Examiner, 16th.

Saturday night the Varieties and Richmond Lyceum had crowded audiences. The performances at both these places of amusement went off most satisfactorily; but when, about 11 o'clock, the last scenes had been played, and the last songs sung, and dances danced, the audiences were about to disperse for the night, to their astonishment and terror they found their egress barred by armed men. A troop of cavalry surrounded each building. Every soldier was arrested, also every citizen, who could not give a good and very clear account of himself. A great multitude were taken into custody, and, between files of cavalry, marched out to Gen. HILL's headquarters, where they passed the night. Yesterday morning the case of each prisoner was examined into and disposed of according to circumstances. One young fellow who, at the time of his arrest, was on duty as a second-class militiaman, but who had availed himself of his four hours' relief to witness the performance at the Varieties, was taken out to camp. When he returned to town yesterday morning he was held to a strict account by his militia Captain.

If going to the theatre is, in future, to involve the risk of spending a rough night in a strange camp, we predict a great and speedy falling off in the popularity of the "legitimate drama."

NATIONAL PRISONERS.

From the Examiner of the 16th.

It has been determined to keep in prison at Lynchburgh the three thousand prisoners taken by Gen. JACKSON at Front Royal and Winchester, who should have passed through Petersburgh on Thursday. The cause of this change in the purpose of the Government is owing to a deficiency in house-room for so many more Yankees at the military prison at Salisbury, where it was at first proposed to send them.

FROM OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENTS.

Curious Movements of the Rebels—An Incessant Beating of Drums and Firing of Small Arms—Marching and Countermarching—Speculations as to Their Intentions—Our Forces Ready—Arrival of a Rebel Newsboy—His Story—The Reported Battle Between North Carolinians and Other Rebel Troops, &c.

THE RIGHT WING, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, June 18, 1862.

The movements of the rebels for the past three days have excited considerable curiosity among our troops. I say troops, for nearly all our men seem to have become acquainted with the fact that the rebels are endeavoring to achieve some plan, judging from the incessant beating of drums, continual firing of small-arms, and rapid marching from one to another portion of their lines. One day the rebels will be in large force before Mechanicsville, and on the following day, apparently the same troops will be within a short distance of Richmond, or on the extreme right of their defences. Other parties of rebels, noticed in positions fronting about the centre of our columns, have disappeared in the space of one night, taking directions unknown to us, and perhaps on the succeeding night will return and occupy their original positions. We surmise that when the enemy *makes these sudden transitions, he has gone to our* right for the purpose of meeting the army of the Rappahannock, or coming down on the banks of the Pamunkey to make a flank attack. Of course, we have no positive assurance of his design, but if it should so happen that a part of his plan is to attempt a movement of the right, similar to that which he failed to accomplish at Fair Oaks on our left, we have full confidence that the result will prove equally if not more disastrous to him.

The three thousand mounted rebels that made the demonstration two days ago, as if to come down from Hanover on the right, and attack our rear, have not as yet made their appearance in the anticipated quarter. At whatever point on our lines they may show themselves, a force is or will be prepared to oppose them. We do not believe that the rebels can repeat the manœuvre of last Thursday without meeting with serious obstructions somewhere.

Last Monday, a lively scene was created in camp by the appearance within the lines of a Southern newsboy, with a large bundle of Richmond papers of that day's date. The youth was attired in dark blue pants, a secesh coat, with large bell buttons, and a slouched hat, and had every appearance of being a legitimate newspaper vender. The papers in his possession were mostly the Richmond *Dispatch*. He relates that he left Richmond early that morning, and proceeded to a regiment of which his father is a member. He then started in pursuit of another regiment, with the expectation of finding his brother, but having taken the wrong course, he accidentally found himself in the rear of our pickets, and in attempting to recross the lines was discovered by our men, who arrested and conveyed him to Gen. FRANKLIN's headquarters. The youth seemed greatly agitated at first, shed tears *freely, and expressed the most tender feelings for his* parents, especially his mother, who he said was blind, and depended on his daily earnings for support. His father had been pressed into the rebel service, and, like thousands of others in the same circumstances, found it impossible to escape. The boy was treated kindly by our soldiers, and enabled to dispose of all his papers at prices ranging from twenty-five to fifty cents apiece. That he was not ignorant of the value of silver was evident from a remark he made to the effect that *for every half-dollar he could get in Richmond a Confederate one-dollar note.* Upon being assured by our officers that no harm was intended him, but that it was necessary to keep him with us for awhile at least, he recovered his composure and talked quite freely about affairs connected with the rebel army. He informed us that the rebels were hard at work constructing earthworks and rifle-pits, and that the woods over the Chickahominy and opposite Gaines' Hill contained numerous heavy guns, which were concealed by a covering of sods and brush. *He dwelt at length upon a battle which he asserted to have taken place on the 12th inst., between some North Carolina regiments and regiments of other States,* on account of the former declaring their intentions to go home, on the ground that their term of enlistment had expired and *the uselessness of further opposition to the North.* The battle was a severe one and lasted over two hours, during which time a heavy loss was sustained on both sides.

They even brought to bear upon each other several 12-pounder field pieces and exchanged canister and grape shot so rapidly and in such profusion, and exhibited such bitter animosity, that the greatest alarm prevailed throughout the camp lest that the fight should become general among themselves and we seize the opportunity to accomplish our designs.

In my letter of the 12th, I made mention of the fact that several guns which had been previously observed in the edge of the woods and bearing upon Mechanicsville, had been withdrawn that day. The circumstance could not be accounted for at the time, but the late event seems to form the belief that they were taken out to the rear and used against the mutinous North Carolinians. The North Carolinians were finally subdued by superior numbers, although the ill-feeling still existed. The event has been and continued to be the chief topic of discussion and conversation among all classes at Richmond, and occasioned the most intense regret in secesh circles.

I should not give so much prominence to the preceding statement, had the newsboy been the only source from which I obtained my information. Contrabands and deserters, who are constantly arriving in camp—not less than thirty of the former and six of the latter having come in on the 16th inst.,—corroborate the facts as given.

I am positively assured by parties, who are reliably informed, that *the life of the arch traitor Jeff. Davis is in extreme danger*, the rebels looking upon him with the utmost suspicion. It is even averred that he was prevented by an armed force from escaping out of Richmond. He is the object of general distrust, and to him and his machinations is attributed the present distracted state of the country. Handbills in every variety, and in profuse quantities, are displayed all over the city denouncing JEFF. DAVIS, and applying to him ridiculous and opprobrious epithets. *The rebels declare it is the intention of Davis to desert them.*

Salt pork and flour are the only articles of subsistence issued to the troops, and of these they receive but half rations.

Numerous persons have been arrested and confined for rebelling against the authorities in Richmond.

How long this state of things will continue ere the Union people in Richmond have an opportunity to demonstrate their detestation of rebel thraldom, and exhibit their sympathy and love for the Government that has always been willing to protect them, remains to be seen.

The accursed rebellion is working out its own destiny, and its deluded followers turn and devour each other.

WHIT.

Col. Lee—Track of the Rebel Raid—Old Church—Conversation with a Rebel Clergyman.

IN CAMP BEFORE RICHMOND, Sunday, June 14.

Information has been received that Col. LEE has command of a cavalry force of guerrillas, 3,000 strong, who contemplate a raid on Cumberland similar to that made on Garlick's Landing, Tunstall's Station, &c., by his force a few days ago. As it is now known, it will, of course, be frustrated.

I rode to-day from New-Bridge down to White House over the route of the late dash of Col. STUART's First Virginia Cavalry. The remains of dead horses and burned tents were strewn over the road, and in the woods there was a great stench from the unburied horses and mules, so fast does decomposition take place in this warm weather. At Old Church Tavern, kept by a Mr. LIPSCOMB, we (that is Lieut. MARTINDALE, Mr. HOLMES and your correspondent) paused to water our horses. The old tavern looked as if it had been erected several centuries ago, although it was kept clean enough inside. The wife of the host was standing on the porch, in great distress at the continued absence of her husband, who had been arrested by our forces on Friday, the day on which the raid of the First Virginia Cavalry took place. When they came down the road leading from Hanover, they stopped in front of his house and watered their horses, also resting them while they proceeded with the destruction of the camp equipage, tents, &c., of the four companies of the Fifth United States Cavalry, just opposite the tavern. Mr. LIPSCOMB was arrested, as well as two neighbors, that night, by a detachment from the First New-York Cavalry. One of these neighbors was a farmer named WHITLOCK, and the other was the proprietor of the Rockett tavern, just below LIPSCOMB. They were supposed to have communicated with the enemy, though Mrs. LIPSCOMB states that her husband never left his house. She expressed great sorrow at the wounding of Capt. ROYAL, who was in command of the four companies of regulars. All the neighbors likewise inquired very anxiously about him, and expressed great sorrow at the news of *his being severely wounded. They based their sympathy upon the kind manner in which he had treated* them in their misfortunes, in contrast with the rough treatment they had experienced at the hands of others.

Mrs. LIPSCOMB said she only saw them from the house, but the little boy who sat on the stoop by her, spoke up and answered my question as to whether Col. STEWART was along, in the affirmative. In reply to a question asked her by Lieut. DAVIS, whether Mr. LIPSCOMB was a Union man, she replied, "I guess it would be hard to find any Union men in this part of Virginia, but he never took part in the war, and was a peaceable citizen. I know he never meddled with their affairs."

Old Church is a modern structure of brick, painted white, with diamond-shaped panes of glass. The interior is very plain, the pews being of smooth pine boards, painted white. The pulpit is elevated above the floor in front of a small retiring-room. The cushion upon which the bible rests was of red damask, but it had been torn and defaced by some sacrilegious vandals.

The Pastor, Rev. Mr. CARRAWAY, I met on the road, a short distance from the church. He was just returning from burying one of the regulars who had been killed in the late affair. He had buried him according to the rites of the Episcopal Church, of which he was a member.

We entered upon a discussion of the affairs of the Nation, and he expressed himself as being much grieved at the state of affairs, but believed that the reconstruction of the Union was a matter of impossibility.

I inquired of him the reason of the hostility of the South, and he referred it to the coercive policy of President LINCOLN. I continued:

CORRESPONDENT—*But had your people no reverence for the old flag?*

Mr. CARRAWAY—Oh! yes; all the people around here were Union people, and were much grieved to have it broke up.

CORRESPONDENT—Why, then, did you so soon change?

Mr. CARRAWAY—Because President LINCOLN called on Virginia to furnish troops to subjugate her sister States.

CORRESPONDENT—Does the people of the South, then, believe that the sovereignty of a single State is more valuable than that of the Nation?

Mr. CARRAWAY—The people of the South have always been taught to believe in the doctrine of State Rights, and they have always considered the Constitution a compact between the States; in consequence, they have always been jealous of the encroachments of Federal power. Those of the North, on the contrary, have always inclined to the old Federal views of the Constitution.

CORRESPONDENT—The South then really hated the Union?

Mr. CARRAWAY—No, Sir; and even after the prayer for the President of the United States was ordered by Bishop MEADE to be dropped, I told my congregation that, although we were not permitted to pray for them as our civil rulers, yet we should not cease to pray for them as individuals, trusting that God might open their eyes to their errors, and lead them to repentance.

CORRESPONDENT—And now, Mr. CARRAWAY, what is your candid opinion as to the result of the war?

Mr. CARRAWAY—I think that the South will never yield—it never can be conquered.

CORRESPONDENT—But you are always defeated.

In reply to this he claimed Williamsburgh and Fair Oaks as victories, and cited the *Tribune* as admitting both of them to be reverses. I told him that the *Tribune* had no character among honest men in the North, and that it would gladly hail a defeat of Gen. MCCLELLAN, because he and the President were both determined not to divert the war from its original object of restoring the Union as it was into an abolition war. I then said,

What do you people now think of President LINCOLN?

Mr. C.—Well, we have been much deceived in his character. He is somewhat like the present Emperor NAPOLEON, who was thought to be a fool, but soon proved himself to be the greatest man in Europe. If he sustains the course of Gen. STANLY, the people will have more confidence in him.

We left him after the usual salutation, and wended our way onward.

REV. CAPT. HARRISON.

Just below this was a Presbyterian Church, whose pastor, Rev. Mr. HARRISON, a descendant of President HARRISON, joined the rebel army, and was killed at Fort Donelson, while trying to rally his company. His church is shut up, and there are no communicants left.

Lieut. WELD, of Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER's staff, had a narrow escape from STUART's Cavalry. He was out with the headquarter wagon, buying some little knick-knacks for the mess. He saw the column coming, and, perceiving that they were gray coats, dashed into the woods with the wagon, and secreted himself. The horses neighed, and several of the rebels entered the woods, but, as the column dashed on, they did not wait, but followed on. He was within fifty feet of them when they passed, and took them to be five or six companies and three small pieces of artillery.

TRAVIS.

The Weather—Our Pickets Driven in—Picket Firing—A Major and Captain Killed—Sounds from Richmond—The Recent Rebel Raid.

CAMP AT FAIR OAKS, Va., Monday, June 16, 1862.

The day has been very hot, but toward evening a refreshing rain-storm has cleared the atmosphere and gladdened the hearts of the soldiers, who are weary of the dog-days' heat of the last few days. Early in the morning the enemy fired a few shots upon our right, most of them bursting high in the air. His pickets over against our centre are quite nervous and evidently anxious to gradually force back our advance picket lines. They have made twenty-two attempts to drive in our pickets, but we have held the ground. They have succeeded in accomplishing nothing beyond the killing of two officers, Capt. [illegible], of the Eighty-first Pennsylvania, and Lieut. PALMER, acting Assistant Adjutant-General of SICKLES' Excelsior Brigade, who received a shot directly through the head, and wounding Major DUNLAP, of the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania, and slightly wounding two or three privates. This murderous practice of constant picket firing has been carried to such an extent by the enemy, who, violating engagements entered into with our pickets for both parties to refrain from firing, that it has become necessary for our men to draw a bead upon every rebel soldier they discover to save themselves from destruction. So from the woods in front the sharp crack of rifles is frequently heard during almost every hour every day.

We are so close to the lines of the enemy as to hear the continual rattling and rumbling of car wheels along the railroad, and from one point near by, a good view of the rebel capital may be obtained. The opinion has been expressed, founded upon the knowledge of the constant running of the trains to and from Richmond, that the enemy is again playing his old rôle of evacuating. A more intelligent view is that the transportation of supplies and the conveying of timber for the palisading of their interior works directly before the city, are what is occupying the [illegible] rail-cars.

I sent you yesterday a full statement of the facts relating to the rebel raid across our lower lines. It was obtained after careful investigation and questioning of the pickets, the arrested Secessionists and the wagoners who had made their way to White House, after being deprived of their teams. I had also access to the official notes of Col. [illegible], the Provost-Marshal at White House. Still to-day I hear from others, who strongly defend the correctness of their statements, that the rebel cavalry numbered 1,500 men; that they were, as I said, under command of Gen. STUART and Col. LEE; that they came directly from Richmond, breaking through our lines at Hanover Court-House, and meeting beyond there four companies of the Fifth regular cavalry, defeating them and burning their camp, wounding and capturing Capt. ROYAL; that they then, in high spirits, returned to Richmond.

Quite a number of Congressmen and other civilians, together with a few ladies, who came down from Washington in two fine excursion steamers, are visiting the camps. The best that can be done in the way of entertainment is done for them, but it is impossible to regale them with DELMONICO's dinners, or to give them Fifth-avenue Hotel accommodations. It is very fortunate for these excursionists that they did not arrive in time to be upon the train of cars which received the fire of the rebels last Friday night. Your correspondent chanced to be present upon one of the attacked cars, and can testify that the ride, though exciting enough for a very thrilling incident, was not one he would choose to repeat very frequently.

Among the distinguished civilians present in the camps, I have noticed Hon. IRA HARRIS, of New-York, with Mrs. HARRIS and Hon. Mr. BAXTER, of Pennsylvania,—the latter gentleman returning this morning in the *Argo* with a wounded son.

I have just conversed with a rebel prisoner, a private in one of the Georgia regiments. He looked as if he had endured hard treatment, and if threadbare clothes and a singularly hang-dog look are evidences of this, the appearance does not deceive. *He is armed* with an excellent Enfield rifle, with Minié cartridges, the powder in them of fine quality, and the ball provided with a hardwood wedge. Very little information could be got out of him. There is a little appearance of work in the morning or during the night, but it may pass over.

CAMP AT FAIR OAKS, Tuesday, June 17, 1862.

Picket firing is kept up constantly along the advance lines—first the sharp distinct report of one of our men's rifles, and then the response from the gray-coat picket coming further and less distinct. Our men now fire regularly at every rebel picket they spy, *and are instructed to do so by orders from their* General.

The rebels hereabouts, very many of them, appear clothed in the blue uniforms of our own army, the booty they obtained from Gen. CASEY's unfortunate camp, or the refuse vestments cast aside by our soldiers, or the clothing of Union soldiers killed in the late battle. To distinguish them and to prevent them receiving the fire of their own comrades, they wear a bit of white cotton cloth tied around the hat, and not unfrequently, in the lack of that, pieces of newspaper stuck in the band. This may be a very fair distinguishing mark in the daytime, but of little or no value in case of a night attack, though it has been supposed by some officers that it is worn expressly for this latter purpose.

All last night I heard the beating of the rebel drums. Either they are very anxious to impress us with their rare musical capacities, or, which is more likely the true conjecture, they are maliciously resolved to keep our camps on the *qui vive*, and weary them with frequent calls to arms. I cannot appreciate any necessity for the violent drumming that is kept up, so far as the order of the rebel camps is concerned. Prisoners brought in speak of having been "forced" out in advance of Richmond, and some look and talk as if they really felt what they say.

There is a general hush through the camps of this vast army, all waiting, sadly yet eagerly, the coming of that contest which must soon strew these marshy Virginia woods and meadows with the mangled bodies of thousands of brave men, the price of a victory which shall be death to rebellion.

H. P. C.

GEN. DIX'S DEPARTMENT.

Everything Quiet at Norfolk and Suffolk—Reports from the Army Before Richmond—The Oath of Allegiance, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, June 19, Via BALTIMORE, Friday, June 20.

Everything remains quiet here and also at Norfolk and Suffolk. There is nothing new to report.

The weather is sultry and unsettled.

Gen. DIX has returned from Suffolk, having completed his labors in preparing and posting troops so as to cut off any communication between the Secessionists of Norfolk and the rebels above.

By an arrival of the White House boat, we learn that skirmishing has been going on in front of the army. The rebels have assumed a more menacing attitude, and will probably try to bring on a general engagement in front of their works, in order to draw our troops within range of their batteries.

Three deserters from the Third Georgia Regulars, who came in yesterday, reiterated the report that the rebels are becoming desperate and greatly disheartened at their recent defeats.

Orders have been issued preventing any person not connected with the army of the Potomac from visiting the front under any circumstances.

Under the proclamation of Gov. PIERPONT to-morrow is the last day for the civil officers to come forward and take the oath of allegiance. As none of the city officers in Norfolk have as yet taken the oath, it is thought that some trouble will be experienced in the matter.

The steam fire engine Hibernia, of Philadelphia, has been shipped on board the steamer Thomas Swann, and will leave for Baltimore to-morrow.

The pretended Union citizens of Norfolk have been acting in a manner of late to prejudice their claims upon the cause. Instead of remaining quiet and peaceable, they get into brawls and fights. Such men are set down as office-seekers. Gen. VIELE is determined to punish the offenders.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The French Press on Army Affairs—What is Thought of Gen. Butler's Rule in New-Orleans—The Foreign Consuls—Gen. Hunter's Proclamation—Mexican Affairs, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 3, 1862.

Some comments have been made in France on the reciprocal charges of cowardice which pass back and forth between American regiments, and upon the discussions in Congress on the merits, and especially the demerits, of Generals and soldiers in the field. In a Government like that of the Empire, where the military element takes the first rank, and where the freedom of the Press and of speech is not understood as in the United States, these indelicate criminations and recriminations must indeed provoke a feeling very near akin to disgust. So thorough is the esprit de corps of the French army, that such a thing as cowardice does not rank among the possible things, and when a regiment yields from over-pressure, their brothers-in-arms in neighboring regiments would think it a crime to take advantage of the fact to fix upon them the cruel and indelible stain of cowardice. Their brothers-in-arms accept, as a matter of course, that when a regiment yields, it does so either to secure a better position for accomplishing the end in view, or because it is so punished as to render the holding of the position impossible. It may be that this kind of public crimination is inseparable to a young and green army; it is, however, none the less cruel and reprehensible.

The proclamations of Gen. BUTLER at New-Orleans are gaining for that officer a world-wide reputation, but the reputation is not exactly the kind most to be desired. HAYNAU, RADETZKY, GUYLAI, are the Generals he is compared to, and New-Orleans is placed in the rank of Venice and Lombardy, under the rule of the Generals named. Martial law is the same in all countries, and contains certain disagreeable details, which only frankly brutal or thoughtless Generals put in print; the Austrian Generals above named belonged to the frankly brutal category; Gen. BUTLER, most probably, to the thoughtless. An experienced and discreet General declares martial law without too many specifications, and possesses under it all the power the exigency demands.

A good deal of unnecessary excitement has been created here by the reports that Gen. BUTLER had seized the Consulates of the Foreign Powers at New-Orleans, and the money which these held in the banks of the city. All sorts of alarming reports at once found a place in that corner of the secession prints called here with great propriety "*La boite aux canards*," and which they dignify with the title of "last news." One of these reports is that M. MERCIER had immediately ordered the French fleet at New-York to repair to New-Orleans; another, that the fleet had orders to demand satisfaction, and a third that the Consul at New-Orleans had protested, and that M. MERCIER had made the circumstance the occasion of a sharp note to the Government at Washington.

Four weeks ago there was a sudden alarm raised in Paris and London about intervention, and the American papers which notice the fact have just come to hand. *In the meantime the subject had been forgotten here, and even the papers which started the alarm* seem to be astonished that the American papers should have paid so much attention to it. Thus is written the current history of the day.

Gen. HUNTER's emancipation proclamation provoked a general shout from the liberal Press of Paris, while the disavowal message of the President gave the secession papers the pretext for a reiteration of their standing argument, that the Administration is not Anti-Slavery, and that Slavery has nothing to do with the present contest. It is difficult to satisfy everybody.

The coolness of the Government journals on the Mexican affair is something quite phenomenal. For example, the *Patrie* last evening declares, under its "Last News" head, that special intelligence from Mexico informs them that since the hated Spaniards have withdrawn from the expedition, the Mexicans everywhere receive the French with open arms, and proclaim them the liberators of the country. In the same number there is a telegraphic dispatch from New-York, giving an account of the battle between the French and Mexicans at the place called the Cumbres! It is thus that the French are received with open arms, and thus that the Government papers try to bolster up a bad cause.

As each battle takes place in America the European becomes more and more bewildered on the subject of iron-plated vessels, as opposed to fortifications. First a proposition is proven and accepted as definitive; then the next battle disproves it, and reverses the decision. Finally, we believe all parties have folded their arms, and agreed to stand still and look on till the war is over, and see what else is going to be proven.

The French are unkind enough toward their Spanish friends as to say that the immense iron-clad fleet of the Americans, and its proximity to Cuba, was the cause of the retirement of the Spaniards from the Mexican expedition. It would not be surprising if the same cause exerted a little pressure on other people, as well as the Spaniards.

An appeal has been issued for volunteers from the ranks of the army to go to Mexico. The applicants, as usual, are more numerous than can be accepted. The number required has not been announced, and probably will not be fixed till Gen. LORENCEZ is heard from in the City of Mexico.

Madame LORENCEZ, it is said, is going to join her husband in Mexico in October, which would seem to indicate that, for the present at least, the belief exists that the occupation is to be prolonged.

The Government has also sent a thousand men to China to assist in the taking of Nankin from the rebels. The French left in China from the expedition to Peking will coöperate in the work, but in the pay of the Chinese Government. MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN QUESTIONS IN ENGLAND.

The Ministry with a New Lease of Power—British Sentiment on American Matters—Punch—Cotton in the Exposition—A Revolution in the Cotton Manufacture, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, June 5, 1862.

The battle in the House of Commons has resulted in the triumph of the Government. It was, in fact, a complete surrender of the Opposition. The Palmerston, Russell and Gladstone Ministry has a new lease of power. Its policy, if it have any, is indorsed; but there is really no policy but to get along from day to day—keep the people quiet, and make both ends meet, if possible. This is not an easy possibility, when one's nearest friend and faithful ally puts on so threatening an aspect, that one is obliged to expend all he can raise in providing ships and arms, and making preparations to repel an anticipated invasion.

We are in suspense about the war—a suspense that keeps up the price of cotton, and gives little hope to the manufacturer. If you take the trouble to read the London *Times*, or look at the caricatures of *Punch*, you will see the public opinion of England on the struggle now in its crisis. According to *Punch*, the two combatants are in a deadly struggle, suspended by a breaking limb of a tree over a deep and dark abyss, into which both must fall, while one is about to plunge a dagger into the bosom of the other. The abyss is bankruptcy. Bankruptcy, to the British mind, is the last and lowest depth—yet, in these times, the columns of the papers are scarcely long enough to hold the lists of bankrupts—while, of the British National debt, nobody expects that the principal will ever be paid, and the nation staggers under a very moderate rate of interest.

Mr. RUSSELL, who continues to furnish the articles on the war, and Mr. SPENCE, who dates his essays at Liverpool, and who has pleased the manager of the *Times* so well that he has offered him a position on the editorial staff, continues the discussion of American affairs; and they find no hope for the North, nor much for the South. Mr. SPENCE is still sanguine in his secession proclivities. He believes that Gen. HALLECK has been beaten in the Southwest, and he is sure that McCLELLAN will get the worst of it in [illegible] further South. In fact, all parties here believe and predict [illegible] the [illegible] South [illegible] Southern success, and [illegible] in every evidence of a lack of Union sentiment in those portions of the South now held by Northern arms. The [illegible] which the South to desperate resistance [illegible] submission, and [illegible] them for laying the country waste, and destroying everything *but cotton*. That comes rather hard; but, so far as that hurts the North, they rejoice, or bear it, at least, with "sullen submission." Not one Northern victory has England rejoiced at, and there has not been one Northern reverse in which she has not exulted. If there was, in any quarter, any appearance of joy at the capture of New-Orleans, it was at the prospect of cotton, which the next news dissipated, as of the speedy termination of the war, which is also no longer hoped for.

But there is also a growing feeling that the war, in its present phase, cannot last an indefinite period. How intervention can come does not appear; but the next word you will hear will be one of intervention in behalf of humanity. As long as it continues to be, or promises to become a "Kilkenny cat" business, in which North and South mutually destroy each other, European Governments will have no very decided objection; but the moment it becomes apparent that the North is to conquer, and that her reconquered territory may be to her a source of power, then the case is changed. Humanity may then demand a cessation of "useless hostilities." The European Powers can interpose no formal objection to the restoration of the Union, though it is the last thing they desire. But they can and may object to those prolonged and cruel hostilities which may be necessary to thoroughly subdue and subjugate a people who have always been accustomed to liberty, and who may be expected to be in no haste to surrender the long-cherished right of self-government.

What Europe requires, is to see the South either a rival Power or a source of weakness to the North. The balance of power on the Western Continent requires it. England has her colonial empire on the North. France will establish the supremacy of her influence in Mexico. It will be more convenient to have two Powers, or more, occupying the intervening territory, hostile to and jealous of each other.

You may, perhaps, have observed that there is a little jealousy in England of American friendship toward France. The *Times* is sure that had Lord LYONS made a visit to Richmond, as was done by M. MERCIER, the people would have demanded his dismissal. They are sure that you would never bear the same things from England that you do from France. They suspect it was French influence that made you give up the rebel Commissioners. It is possible that they are not overmuch pleased that JOHN MITCHEL should be at Paris, a reputed favorite of the Emperor, and that a couple of millions of Irishmen in America, many of whom are learning to be soldiers, look upon the Emperor as the promised deliverer of their country.

The complication is discouraging. No one can blame Lord DERBY for choosing to let Lord PALMERSTON take the responsibility of managing it a little longer. There is war with France always sufficiently possible to keep iron-plated ships on the stocks, and the income tax at a grumbling height. Ireland, when not a difficulty, is an annoyance. Lancashire is in a state of starvation. Business is dull and bankruptcy everywhere. Canada is threatened. LOUIS NAPOLEON does not evacuate Rome, and the position *of* VICTOR EMANUEL *is not satisfactory. It is true,* that he found more "union sentiment" at Naples than Gen. BUTLER is reported to have discovered at New-Orleans, but the brigands—the Braggs and Beauregards of Southern Italy—are still in arms against him.

There is beautiful cotton in the Exhibition, from India and Australia. There is fine, long sea island—as fine, it is said, as any grown in Carolina—but how and where enough of it can be got to answer the demands of European manufacturers, is the problem which time must solve. If there were no more hope of cotton from America, it would come in five years. While there is that hope, people will wait, and will not risk labor and capital to grow it elsewhere. *Besides*, if cotton is grown in India, it will be manufactured there, and in a few years the same goods now sent from England to India, will be brought from India to England. Mark my prediction. So sure as the American production of cotton is destroyed or long suspended, England will depend upon India, not only for the staple, but the cheap skilled labor used in its manufacture. The cotton machinery of Lancashire will be boxed up and sent to India. Enough of the most skillful operatives will go as engineers, machinists and overseers, but the work will be done by the natives at less than one third of the price paid in Lancashire. You will need a Morrill tariff, then, to keep your own markets for Lowell and Lawrence. This is not a groundless assertion. Our London manufacturers of piano-fortes and furniture have their finest and most elaborately carved piano-forte cases, cabinets, tables, chairs, &c., carved in the fine woods of India by native workmen, after designs sent out to them. I examined a quantity of such work yesterday, in the Exhibition, and it is admirably executed by men who would consider six pence a day munificent wages.

Speaking of the Exhibition—every American visitor must be mortified at the manner in which his country is represented there. While large spaces in the transepts are given to the British Colonies; while Canada, Australia and Tasmania have their ponderous trophies, America is crowded away into an obscure, dark corner, difficult to find, and scarcely worth the finding. There are a few pictures, a map of the United States, a pile of books, a collection of newspaper headings, a case of COLT's fire-arms, some Connecticut clocks, sewing machines, piano-fortes, pumps, buggies, and a few agricultural implements—an exhibition so forlorn and so disgraceful that a patriotic American can only wish that it had been kept out altogether. Had Her Majesty's Commissioners specially designed to make America appear ridiculous or contemptible, they could not have done it more effectually than have the ill-advised persons who have contributed to this exhibition. Of course, I cannot blame the individual exhibitors, but when it was decided in Congress that there should be no National grant in aid of the Exhibition, then no distinctive place should have been accepted, and the agents for American manufacturers in London should have sought elsewhere a place to display their wares and find purchasers. Happily, the corner devoted to America, and the very small space so meagerly occupied, is so difficult to find that not one visitor in a thousand will ever see it; but since it is so out of the way, I can only wish it was altogether so.

Another week, we hope, will relieve us of our suspense in regard to the military position, both in Virginia and Mississippi. MONADNOCK.

BRAZIL.

About the Monitor—Amusement—Gen. Webb—Mercantile Intelligence.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Thursday, May 8, 1862.

The great success of our little *Monitor* is here as elsewhere all the talk, and has excited, so to say, [illegible] of a probable war between the United States and England. All our loyal Americans rejoice greatly over it. On Sunday last the Emperor opened in all the pomp of robes of state, imperial crown, &c., the Assembly General of Brazil, making the usual congratulatory speech on the prosperity of the Brazilian Empire, and deploring the appearance of the cholera in the provinces of Pernambuco, Rio Grande del Norte and Parahyba, which is now, however, abating. They launched the first of this month a very beautiful corvette named the *Nitheroy*, which has been just ten years in building, rather a contrast when they hear that the *Monitor*, against which she could not show fight for half an hour, was built in ninety days.

Our amusements consist of a second-rate Italian opera company, who have just arrived from Europe, and are doing a very good business.

The recent news from Europe of the rise in the price of coffee has turned the coffee shipments since the arrival of the packet in that direction. Very small lots are being now sent to the North American markets.

Our Minister, Gen. WEBB, entertained the entire diplomatic corps near this Court at a sumptuous dinner at Petropolis, on Wednesday last. It was the finest affair of the season.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Exchange on London, 25¾d.@26d., 90 days. Exchange on Paris, 365@370 reis, 90 days. Exchange on Hamburg, 660 reis, 90 days. Exchange on New-York, nominal and [illegible] milreis.

Freights on New-[illegible] 80c. per bag coffee; 7,200 [illegible] 7,400 arobas.

Exportation to United States [illegible] April, 55,000 bags; to other ports, [illegible] bags.

Fourteen American vessels in port, including [illegible], arrived yesterday, and *Garnet*, to-day.

The city is perfectly healthy, and the weather very fine and pleasant. [illegible] no business doing. Awaiting good "Union" news with impatience is all we have to do to fill up our time between packets. THE MAJOR.

GEN. BANKS' DEPARTMENT.

The Fight Between Jackson and Fremont—Reinforcements Wanted—A Junction to be Made With Fremont—The Fifth Ira Harris Cavalry.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WINCHESTER, Thursday, June 12.

Of the fight between JACKSON and FREMONT on Friday last, of which I sent you an account, as minutely as I could obtain from the couriers, there is very little to be learned from this point in addition to what I am informed has been published officially by Gen. FREMONT himself. I may say with safety, as a correspondent, that there is now considerable anxiety in relation to our position here. For some reason unknown, I believe, to military authorities here, we are not in the strength required by the peculiar circumstances which, in a few days, may determine our movements. You will see from my last letter that JACKSON was apparently almost in a line between FREMONT's force and SHIELDS', and the natural supposition would be that a combined attack would engage him; perhaps so, and then, as has sometimes been the case, perhaps not. The bridges, of which I have spoken before, were destroyed to prevent an attack from JACKSON, and the one near Staunton, held by SHIELDS, may yet be destroyed for the same purpose. The most authentic reports (apparently) last evening are, that FREMONT has found it judicious to fall back upon Harrisonburgh, a position from which he had advanced, as you have seen by the reports, nearly ten miles, with a considerable portion of his force. That JACKSON has received very strong reinforcements since his descent upon the Department of Gen. BANKS, is now fully credited here. It is also credited in what ought to be well-informed circles, that his force numbers at present nearly 70,000 men. If that be so, FREMONT's return to the vicinity of Harrisonburgh, and SHIELDS' declining to move from his present quarters, may be easily understood. There is also another impression here, which is growing stronger every day, and which you may give as much credence to as you deem proper, in relation to the forces at Richmond. The belief is, that Gen. McCLELLAN will convince the rebels of the necessity of leaving Richmond without a very serious fight, and that if such be the case, we may probably hear from them in the Valley. If so, with JACKSON, and the forces of subordinate Generals known to be in the Valley, it is not difficult to arrive at the conclusion that our position here is not the most desirable that could be named. I mention these impressions simply to fix the fact, that if the War Department, in the teeth of JEFF. DAVIS' promise to the *rebel Legislature of Virginia, not to leave the State, should place an overwhelming force in the Shenandoah Valley*, our men here (what there is of them) shall not be blamed for any reverse.

We had a report to-day, which was very generally believed in the army, that BLENKER's Division had captured two regiments of rebels, and retaken a large number of our men, who had been made prisoners by JACKSON's men. I talked with a wagoner yesterday afternoon who had just come in from FREMONT, who assured me that he had met them on their march for this town, and felt certain they would arrive before 4 P. M. They have not arrived yet, but it is still early, and I find the report credited; where the fact should be known, although I cannot ascertain when, where, or how they were taken.

There is a matter of interest regarding one of our own State regiments, in connection with the famous retreat of Gen. BANKS, which I think should be mentioned. When the retreat commenced, four companies of the Ira Harris Guard, (Fifth New-York Cavalry,) under the gallant Col. DE FOREST, were detailed to form the rear guard of the retreating column, with instruction to destroy all Government stores and Government property in Strasburgh. They loaded thirty-five wagons with Government property, though conscious, at the time, that they were cut off by the enemy. They then set fire to the depot, containing the remainder of the stores, and proceeded on the Winchester pike, in order to join the main column, if possible. About two miles from Strasburgh they were met by Gen. BANKS' body guard and HAMPTON's Battery, and by portions of other regiments, which were in considerable confusion. From the latter they received information that they were cut off, and that escape was impossible. At this point the Vermont Cavalry returned, and it was decided to take a mountain road to Winchester. Col. TOMPKINS pushed ahead, and joined the main body at Winchester. Col. DE FOREST ordered Companies A and E, Capts. GAZER and PRATT, to proceed within a mile and a half of Winchester. Col. DE FOREST saw the evacuation by our forces and the entrance of the rebels. Believing that Gen. BANKS would take the road leading to Harper's Ferry, he took a cross road leading into the Martinsburgh Turnpike, where he found himself again cut off, the rebels having followed our troops so rapidly. Countermarching, they succeeded in reaching Martinsburgh by the north road; found it evacuated, and occupied by the rebels. Col. DE FOREST then determined to cross the river into Maryland, by a road leading to McCoy's Ford, but, learning that a spy had informed the enemy of his intentions, he took a more northerly course, and crossed the Potomac at Cherry Run Ford, sending his wagons under guard to Hancock, six miles further north. Thus for three days and nights did this command make its way through the enemy's country, and almost in presence of the enemy's forces, without food for the men or forage for the horses. They saved the stores, and arrived at Williamsport without loss.

The following is a list of members of the Fifth N. Y. Cavalry taken prisoners at Front Royal, Middletown, and Winchester:

Capt. A. H. White, Co. D.
Q. M. Sergt. W. F. Haviland.
Q. M. Sergt. Appleby, Co. D.
Sergt. Wetmor, Co. D.
Corp. Devoe, Co. D.
Corp. Smith, Co. D.
Brant, Co. A.
J. Brown, Co. B.
J. Rooney, Co. C.
McCabe, Co. B.
J. Smith, Co. B.
Simpson, Co. B.
Niles, Co. B.
C. Matthews, Co. D.
Mahanney, Co. D.
McSweeney, Co. D.
Lasinger, Co. D.
C. Edwards, Co. L.
Quinn, Co. K.
Frazier, Co. L.
Kelleskie, Co. L.
Smith, Co. M.
Bridgman, Co. M.
Fryhover, Co. M.—Total, 24.

Fifty-four others are yet unaccounted for. The day has been one of considerable excitement here. We have had reports from FREMONT's Division and from Gen. SHIELDS, which your correspondents there are in better position to give than I am. Our forces here are moving, and I believe an early junction with FREMONT is contemplated. In addition to the above named causes of excitement, we had a large fire in the premises of BAKER & Co., commission merchants. There was a large quantity of flour and grain in the establishment, which were all destroyed, together with five other houses, two blacksmith-shops, and some out-buildings. The loss is estimated at $100,000. It is said that BAKER had been told that he should have a Union guard over his property, but that he had not asked for one, but instead, had placed a young man in charge of it, named SHIRKER. A soldier attempted to enter the premises last night for forage, and was shot dead by SHIRKER. Soon afterward the premises were in flames. Many of the residents here claim that the building was fired by our soldiers, while others are sure that it was fired by the wad of the piece used by SHIRKER to kill the soldier. J. A.

From Canada.

SHIP-FEVER AMONG IMMIGRANTS.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, June 17, 1862.

A Norwegian vessel arrived at Quarantine, yesterday, in which ship-fever of a very malignant form has developed itself. There have been no less than forty-seven deaths on the voyage, and nearly thirty sick have been sent ashore. Quarantine is inforced at Grosse Isle, a place some forty miles below Quebec, so the contagion may not reach the mainland, but there are those who fear we shall have the disease manifesting itself speedily along the line of the canals.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Pursuit of [illegible] Rebels Down the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAMP NEAR BOONVILLE, Miss., June 6, 1862.

Since my last our division has made a march of ten or twelve miles along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The route is through a tolerably thickly-settled country, which is nearly a level plain. Oak is the chief product of the forests, though occasionally we found chestnut, beech and poplar. The rye and wheat—very poor—is being cut. Corn, which is abundant, is from one to three feet high, and in fine growing condition. We have now marched at least fifteen or twenty miles from Corinth, through a country that has a cotton press and gin in every neighborhood, and I have seen but a single acre of growing cotton. The farmers are driven by necessity to plant that which they can eat. There are a number of pleasant country homes along the way, at which we could see no able-bodied men, but any amount of contrabands. At one place we found two slaves plowing corn, and a bevy of slave women following with hoes. The whole force stood against the fence as we passed, and answered the various questions propounded to them with more ease than one would have thought they could command. But it was painful to see the stolidity manifested in the countenances of these *almost* animals. There were full grown women leaning against the fence and looking upon the passing procession of armed men, with no more gleam of intelligence in their eyes, than the horses had beside them. Perfectly idiotic, devoid at once of shame and thought.

At only one house did we meet with the greeting of a waving handkerchief, and that I think was by a child. But there seems to be but little ill-will or vindictiveness manifested. Whenever there is any eatables to be bought, our soldiers pay a good stiff price for it in coin or United States notes, which do not seem to be disliked at all. Indeed our experience shows the famed hospitality of the South to have a wholesome tincture of Yankee parsimony. A goodly Southern matron does not hesitate to accept a dime for a modicum of buttermilk, nor does she pause at an offer of fifty cents for an antiquated hen. Corn bread sell, too, at enormous prices.

We are disappointed in the weather. Yesterday the sun came down like August—the hottest we have felt, but a little shower following, a very pleasant state of the atmosphere resulted. The night was quite cool. To-day the finest breezes are going that we could desire, and being in the woods, we are as comfortable as we could wish. We have not suffered from heat, though we are not prepared to say what is in store for us in the coming July and August. The only thing we lack now is good water.

MORE TRANSPORTATION.

When we left Pittsburgh Landing, our transportation was reduced till we had but twelve teams to a regiment. Now an order is issued to replenish the stock by the addition of six or eight more teams to a regiment. This looks like it was intended to carry on operations at a greater distance from the base line. At present our teams will go back to Pittsburgh Landing for all our supplies, but the opening of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad will save teaming at least from Corinth, and, when Memphis is taken, it will be our supply station, instead of Pittsburgh Landing.

Health and spirits of the troops fine. It is said that Gen. HARDEE is not far from us with a considerable force. BRO.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

AT CAMP NEAR IUKA, Miss., Monday, June 9, 1862.

Beneath the welcome shade of the oaks and pines which are sparsely scattered over these gentle hills, I find the main body of the Sixth Division of Gen. BUELL's army.

In front and six miles distant, a party of engineers, mechanics, and laborers are at work rebuilding the bridge of the Charleston and Memphis Railroad, over Beaver Creek, which was destroyed by Gen. MITCHELL to prevent the rebels from transporting supplies and reinforcements to BEAUREGARD at Corinth. This whole region, but a few days ago, was in the possession of the rebel army, but now not one can be found by National scouts or pickets.

Much of the country from Corinth to this place is *poor, and none of it actually good*, but as you advance eastward, along the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, the quality of the soil improves, and evidences of a semi-civilization begin to appear.

Thus far, the main portion of the citizens are poor, and in their poverty the rebellion has brought them to pinching want. The vandal hands of the Southern chivalry have not spared the families of the poor enough to save them from well grounded and fearful apprehensions as to the future. Indeed, it is difficult to see how starvation is to be kept from many a household in this part of Mississippi. Corn is selling at $1 per bushel of ears, salt and coffee cannot be had—while sugar and coffee are held at fabulous prices. Nor is the supply of domestic dry goods any better or prices any lower in proportion.

Cotton is quite plenty; in some places it is stacked out in square rail pens like corn in the ear.

Should the present effort to repair and use the Memphis and Charleston Railroad prove successful, and should the Mississippi River be reclaimed by the Federal forces, supplies can reach here from the granaries of the Northwest. But money worthy of the name is scarcer than corn or cotton cloth. Specie is entirely out of the question; shinplasters, issued by railroad companies, hotels, livery stables and saloon keepers, for sums varying from 5 cents up to 75 cents, taking its place. Some of these shinplasters are redeemable in Confederate scrip, when sums of $5 are presented. With such a currency, with such scarcity of provisions, and with the productive industry of the whole country paralyzed by war, it is difficult to see how great suffering here is to be avoided.

HOW THE PEOPLE TALK AND FEEL.

Many intelligent citizens look upon the rebellion as hopeless, and some express their thankfulness that such is the prospect. In the streets of Iuka I asked a citizen what his feelings were upon the subject of the rebellion. He looked around to see if any one was observing him, and then replied: "I dare not be seen conversing with a Federal soldier, and dare not express my feeling." "Then you have had a reign of terror," said I. Looking at me with mournful earnestness, he replied, "Worse than a reign of terror, a reign of hell!"

Yesterday a party of officers halted at the door of a non-slaveholder's house for a draught of water, and while slaking their thirst from the primitive gourd, the good woman was asked how she liked the arrival of the Federal troops, to which she replied she was more rejoiced than ever in all her life before—she hailed our approach as a sure deliverance from the wrongs and outrages committed by the Confederate army, for which she had long and earnestly prayed. "And now," continued she, "there is one favor I ask of you; I want you to capture and kill every one of Capt. LUNEY's company; don't for Heaven's sake allow one of them to escape death."

This was said with such earnestness of manner that I was convinced the promises of outrages to be committed by Federal soldiers made by the vilifying Secessionists have been fulfilled by their own diabolical deeds.

The base of military operations against rebeldom from the Northwest is being transferred from the Ohio River to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. This new base once established, and the Mississippi River regained, it will be supported by the Mississippi and Tennessee Rivers, as well as by the various railroads that reach it from the Ohio River.

From this new base line will be held the key to every channel of communication in the shape of navigable rivers and finished railroads running southward into the remaining rebellious States.

To this consummation the movements of HALLECK's army most certainly tend. Let this be done and the subtle BEAUREGARD kept in check until this advance is made secure; we shall then be prepared to wait until the heat of Summer and the scourge of fever have passed before we make another advance Southward.

Gen. Mitchel's Operations Against Chattanooga.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Thursday, June 12.

As I intimated would probably be the case, it turns out that the reports from Chattanooga, which I heard at Fayetteville, contained only a shade of truth, or rather a great exaggeration of the truth. We have not taken Chattanooga, in the more accurate sense of that term, although we have driven the enemy entirely out of the city.

Briefly, then, this is what we have done—and this may be relied upon:

Gen. NEGLEY's brigade marched from Columbia, and, after forming a junction with Col. TURCHIN, near Fayetteville, marched on and reached Winchester upon the 3d of June, driving the rebels thence, inflicting upon them a considerable loss, and capturing the notorious pirate, PARSON TRIMBLE, with several of his men.

The next day they proceeded onward, and, when within about twelve miles of Jasper, our cavalry, consisting of the Fifth Kentucky, Col. HAGGARD, and a battalion of the Seventh Pennsylvania, under the command of Major WYNKOOP, encountered WISE ADAMS' entire brigade of rebel horsemen. A fierce conflict ensued, and, after carbines and revolvers had done their work, the contending bodies closed with each other sabre in hand. The personal prowess of Union men, in comparison with that of rebels, was severely tested, and the result was that in a short time the "chivalry" were flying in every direction, leaving twenty dead and a large number of wounded upon the field. Fifteen prisoners also fell into our hands, besides a large quantity of ammunition and stores.

As rapidly as possible our forces pushed on toward Chattanooga, and arriving upon the banks of the Tennessee River, opposite the city, upon the 7th of June, immediately commenced firing upon the enemy's batteries, on the other side. So well did our brave fellows ply their muskets and rifles, that the enemy's artillerymen could no longer be induced to serve their guns, and fourteen of their cannon were actually silenced by our skillful musketry practice, without throwing a single shell.

Upon the 8th, Gen. KIRBY SMITH came down from Knoxville with heavy reinforcements for the rebels, and the firing was renewed with both musketry and artillery, resulting in the complete discomfiture of the enemy, who, from one of the eminences of Lookout Mountain, could be plainly seen, beyond the city, in full retreat upon the Dalton road.

Our loss at Chattanooga was two killed and seven wounded.

In the meantime, Col. SILL, with six hundred men of the Thirty-third Ohio and Tenth Wisconsin, and Company C, (Capt. PETER MATTHEWS,) Fourth Ohio Cavalry, left Bellefonte upon the 5th inst., marched to the Tennessee, and up its right bank to a point opposite Shellmound, [illegible] a battery consisting of a six and [illegible] which the enemy had at that place, [illegible] of balls from his rifles [illegible] of artillery captured at Bridgeport, [illegible] from their guns with [illegible] and twenty-four wounded. His own [illegible].

Thus [illegible] expeditions been conducted with ability and success, while from another quarter the enemy [illegible] are this been severely chastised. Y. S.

Negro Colonization—The Danish West Indies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having noticed in the public prints that the Danish Minister at Washington was in negotiation with our Government, to obtain its sanction to the scheme of colonizing a portion of the contrabands in the Danish West India Islands, it appears to me that any information which may tend to satisfy the public mind in relation to that scheme would be of interest. I have known for some time the desire of the Government of Denmark to secure these "chattels," and have, from the first looked on the arrangement as the best possible plan of all parties interested. It has been my good fortune to have passed two Winters in those Islands, and am well acquainted with and have visited most, if not all of the proprietors. I have carefully noticed their treatment of the negroes and the general condition of that race, in regard to their physical, mental and moral status, and my conviction in favor of the proposed step has become perfectly established.

The owners and managers of estates are of many nationalities—Danish, English, Irish, Scotch and American—and both white and black; but in all cases the law, by most stringent provisions, protects both master and servant—in fact, the latter has his rights and privileges more jealously guarded than the former. His hours of labor, his pay and provisions, his days of recreation, the attendance of physicians, and the annual selection of his employer, are each carefully regulated by statute and faithfully observed. All complaints of master or man are heard before proper tribunals, over which able and conscientious judges preside. It is the interest of the proprietor to gain the affectionate attachment of his people, to lodge, feed and clothe them well, for the reason that during one month—I think August—of each year, they are allowed to select their own employers, and to make a contract for the ensuing year. I was present in January last, when at the removal of a proprietor from one of his estates, which he had sold, the entire gang, men, women and children, came *en masse* to say their sad farewell, and, with tears streaming from their eyes, sang their song of lamentation, and vowed to follow "Massa" to his new abode, as soon as their time of selection arrived. I have seen the fair and gentle ladies of the same family go daily to the negro village on the estate, to minister to the sick and aged, to read the Holy Scriptures, and to provide suitable food and nourishment. Each Saturday is a holiday, as are many other days throughout the year, and great numbers of the people go to the towns to sell, in regular market, the fruits, vegetables, poultry, eggs, &c., which they are allowed to raise on the estates, and many of them have carts and ponies, kept at the proprietors' expense, to carry them and their traps. Their religious privileges may be judged from the fact that there are English, Lutheran, Moravian and Catholic Churches. In the English Church at Christiansted, or Basin, the congregation numbers over four thousand, of whom some fifteen hundred are communicants—of which last at least twelve hundred are colored and black. *The healthfulness of the climate is a proverb, and it is to* be regretted that more of our feeble invalids do not seek it, rather than the fashionable watering places at home. The range of the thermometer during the Winter months is from seventy-two to eighty-five degrees Fahrenheit. Public schools are also established, having most excellent and able teachers, at which all children may attend. As I have said, some of the proprietors are colored men, and are well-educated, courteous and able business men, many of them wealthy, and all paying great attention to the mental and moral training of their children.

The great want under which the proprietors suffer is the scarcity of laborers, the fact being patent that since the abolition of Slavery, in 1848, the negro race has not increased, owing to the carelessness of the blacks with their infants; notwithstanding, they have all been allowed great privileges when nursing, coming from the field at noon and night an hour in advance of the gang. The labor is very light, and the sound of music and dancing is heard nightly in their villages. All the fruit, vegetables, poultry, &c., are raised and sold by the negroes. In fact all is done for them which the dictates of humanity, the force of Christian principle, the interest of the proprietors, or the power of the law, can accomplish, and a more happy, healthy and contented people I have not seen, although I have visited Cuba, Porto Rico, St. Domingo, Hayti and Jamaica. The field hands of the South are just what is required, but the lazy, dissipated, vagabond negroes who infest our cities, would find themselves in an uncongenial, moral, temperate and industrious community. REX.

Affairs in Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Wednesday, June 18.

In the Court of Impeachment, GEO. S. HILLIARD, State Auditor, was found guilty of high misdemeanor, and deposed from office by a vote of 18 to 2. The case of Gov. ROBINSON was then taken up. He was found not guilty, by a vote of 16 to 2, on the first article of impeachment, and by a unanimous vote on the rest of the articles.

The editor and proprietors of the *Daily Enquirer*, of this city, have been arrested by Gen. BLUNT on a general charge of disloyalty. The paper will be suspended for the present.

Personal.

—Col. Thomas Kilby Smith, of the Fifty-fourth Ohio Regiment, (Zouaves,) whose gallant bravery at the battles of Pittsburgh Landing has been highly mentioned in the war bulletins of the commanding officer, and upon whom devolved the command of Stewart's Brigade after that officer had fallen dangerously wounded, has been appointed Commandant of Corinth. Col. Smith is a member of the Cincinnati Bar, and has at various times filled important State and United States offices, among which was that of Marshal for the Southern District of Ohio, his native State. His earlier education, which was both of a military and academic character, was supervised by that old hero, Gen. Mitchel. Brave as a lion—knowing no fear—and noble and high toned in all his actions and sentiments; and, moreover, so chivalrous as the word itself, he is immensely popular with his men, who have frequently been heard to declare that "with their Colonel to lead them they would follow him anywhere just out of love for him." Recently his numerous friends have united in a testimonial of appreciation, in the presentation of a most magnificent sword and necessary equipments. It is needless to prophecy that it will never be tarnished, nor sheathed while a foe remains to be vanquished.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE GRAND-STREET CATASTROPHE.

Full Particulars—The Verdict of the Coroner's Jury—Scenes and Incidents.

The inquest in the case of the parties who died by the Grand-street catastrophe—an account of which we published in yesterday's TIMES—although appointed to be held at 11 o'clock A. M., yesterday, did not commence until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, owing to the delay in extricating one of the bodies from the ruins. From the time of the accident, which occurred at 4½ o'clock on Thursday evening, until 11 o'clock the same night, a large number of workmen were employed, under the superintendence of Capt. WILLIAMSON, of the Fourteenth Precinct Police, and JAMES M. McGREGOR, Esq., "Inspector of Unsafe Buildings," in removing the bricks and other rubbish which had fallen upon the unfortunate men. Owing to the danger of further prosecuting the work in the night time, at about 11 o'clock Thursday night the work was suspended until an early hour yesterday morning. A large force of workmen was then put on, and worked diligently until about 12 o'clock yesterday, when the body of THOMAS WHITE was found buried about twenty feet beneath the ruins. It was immediately conveyed to the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house, where the body of THOMAS DOWWALL had been previously deposited.

At about 2 o'clock P. M. Coroner NAUMANN impaneled a jury, and proceeded to investigate the circumstances attending this unfortunate accident. The inquest was not concluded until a late hour last evening, when the jury rendered the following verdict:

"That the deceased, THOMAS DOWWALL and THOMAS WHITE, came to their deaths by reason of injuries received by the falling of the walls of building No. 209 Grand-street, on the 19th day of June, 1862; and the Jury further say, that they are of the opinion that J. C. WHITLOCK and J. J. O'BRIEN are censurable, the former for so soon removing the needles, or supports to the building which had fallen, and the latter for not exercising proper and sufficient care in the excavation of the trench, where he was employed as a master mechanic."

The victim taken out on Thursday night—THOMAS DOWWALL—had his skull fractured in the most shocking manner, as was ascertained, yesterday, by Dr. BEACH, who made a post-mortem examination of the bodies. WHITE had his ribs broken, and other bones of his body were ground almost to powder.

Mr. McGREGOR, Inspector of Unsafe Buildings, was very diligent and energetic in his efforts to recover the bodies, and to ferret out the parties who he thought were guilty of the negligence or carelessness which caused this accident.

Three other persons were seriously injured by the falling walls. Two of them were taken to the New-York Hospital, where, at a late hour, last evening, they were lying in a very critical condition. Capt. WILLIAMSON, of the Fourteenth Precinct, with his men, were on hand, and rendered great service in the recovery of the bodies, and materially aided the Coroner in his efforts to ascertain the parties who ought to be held responsible for this sad accident.

Arrival of Sick and Wounded Soldiers by the Elm City.

The United States transport *Elm City*, BOWEN, from Fortress Monroe, 24 hours, to the Sanitary Commission, arrived yesterday morning, with [illegible] sick and wounded soldiers on board, from Gen. McCLELLAN's army. Col. BLISS immediately proceeded on board, to render what aid he could. After lying in the stream for about an hour, the *Elm City* left for Albany, where she was ordered before leaving Fortress Monroe. A list of the names of the soldiers will be found below.

NEW-YORK REGIMENTS.

P. Graham, Co. H, 25th.
J. Meckee, Co. K, 25th.
J. Downey, Co. B, 25th.
D. Farrell, Co. B, 25th.
— Ramy, Co. A, 25th.
J. Joseph, Co. G, 73d.
P. Meeken, Co. A, [illegible].
H. Pyter, Co. K, 25th.
J. Conklin, Co. D, 25th.
T. Moffit, Co. B, 25th.
J. Dervill, Co. F, 71st.
S. O'Connor, Co. E, 73d.
Earle Lee, Co. C, 61st.
Wm. Johnson, Co. C, 5th.
F. Hughes, Co. D, 73d.
P. Barrett, Co. C, 25th.
R. Wilson, Co. C, 25th.
W. Richards, Co. I, 25th.
W. Slater, A. Shaw, A. Lount, 6th Battery.
Sergt. J. R. Atkinson, Co. F, 7th.
J. Law, Co. F, 7th.
N. McClelland, Co. F, 44th.
Wm. Laughlin, Co. E, 25th.
F. Kane, Co. F, [illegible].
G. W. Cover, Co. F, 5th.
G. Sears, Co. H, 73d.
W. Bradley, teamster, 100th.
A. Dollendorf, Co. C, 7th.
H. McSorley, Co. F, 69th.
S. Disceray, Co. C, 73d.
J. Gracey, Co. G, 37th.
O. F. Sanford, Co. D, 5th.
R. Edgwood, Co. D, 25th.
E. Gilmore, Co. F, 37th.
J. Whyte, Co. G, 73d.
B. Batchelder, Co. F, 25th.
A. B. Simmons, Co. B, 101st.
A. Westcott, Co. A, 36th.
W. McGrath, Co. D, 25th.
G. W. Gilkeson, Co. F, 44th.
A. Benedick, Co. C, 25th.
D. Hall, Co. B, 71st.
W. Bailey, Co. F, [illegible].
Sgt. J. A. S. Riley, Co. F, [illegible].
Corp. G. C. Wills, Co. F, [illegible].
D. Welsh, Co. D, 25th.
S. Haye, Co. B, 25th.
T. Conlin, Co. K, 25th.
G. Lukas, Co. B, 25th.
J. [illegible], Co. D, 25th.
J. Parker, Co. K, 93d.
C. Flaritty, Co. I, 25th.
R. [illegible], Co. D, 25th.
Wm. Darley, Co. B, 25th.
C. Reiss, Co. G, 7th.
M. Gilmartin, Co. E, 73d.
D. Cook, Co. B, 13th.
W. Garity, Co. A, 23d.
S. Riley, Co. A, 25th.
C. Moon, Co. A, 25th.
P. McCormick, Co. K, 37th.
J. O'Neil, Co. A, 25th.
J. McDonald, Co. E, 25th.
C. E. Loomis, Co. G, 37th.
R. Dinsmore, Co. E, 44th.
C. Wicht, Co. B, 25th.
T. H. Lewis, Co. K, 42d.
F. T. Lody, Co. D, 25th.
M. Welsh, Co. I, 44th.
J. McNeil, Co. B, 73d.
R. Young, Co. B, 73d.
P. Ryan, Co. B, 73d.
S. Brazier, Co. C, 71st.
G. McMurtrie, Co. F, 25th.
Thos. Cody, Co. A, 25th.
G. H. Whiteman, Co. G, 44th.

PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS.

A. R. Phelon, Co. H, 57th.
Chas. Haslam, Co. F, 23d.
J. Bothwell, Co. H, 23d.
J. McKenna, Co. H, 23d.
T. M. Robinson, Co. B, 72d.
A. F. McCalment, Co. G, 23d.
J. J. Earle, Co. E, 61st.
J. R. Edwards, Co. G, 23d.
S. Thompson, Co. D, 23d.
T. Allibone, Co. G, 23d.
Daniel Ulrich, Co. [illegible].
S. S. Reed, Co. C, 52d.
Wm. Moon, Co. C, 52d.
G. W. Lessendorfer, Co. E, 71st.
Wm. Reed, Co. D, 52d.
1st Lt. J. Beresford, 81st.
W. Gibson, Co. C, 31st.
E. Myrey, Co. K, 8th.
J. Gallagher, 3d Cavalry.
P. Ryan, Co. G, 69th.
J. D. Denkerfeld, Co. [illegible], 72d.
W. Shaeffer, Co. A, 61st.
J. M. Jones, Co. K, 102d.
Simon Hill, Co. E, 102d.
Wm. Frealy, Co. G, 106th.
D. T. Beckler, Co. E, 72d.
J. Shay, Co. C, 93d.
W. Mahaffey, Co. E, 71st.
G. W. Boddy, Co. G, 23d.
A. Mitchel, Co. B, 23d.
D. N. Taylor, Co. G, 23d.
Lisbon Scott, Co. F, 96th.
Wm. Corry, Co. B, 23d.
N. N. Moody, Co. B, 102d.
P. McLoon, Co. G, 72d.
H. Graham, Co. N, 72d.
J. Hemberger, Co. H, 3d Cavalry.
L. Dilworth, Co. C, 61st.
J. Baker, Co. F, 61st.
P. Price, Co. B, 72d.
E. Plaot, Co. E, 86th.
B. Briggs, Co. G, 83d.
A. Gardner, Co. F, 1st Cal.
J. King, Co. T, 1st Cal.
J. Drake, Co. E, 1st Cal.

MAINE REGIMENTS.

S. Prickett, Co. E, 28th.
H. Prickett, Co. A, 28th.
A. Wakefield, Co. B, 7th.
W. Gray, Co. B, 7th.
S. W. Davis, Co. D, 2d.
J. Murphy, Co. I, 2d.
C. Farrell, Co. I, 2d.
J. McDowell, Co. B, 2d.
S. Durgan, Co. H, 2d.
R. Barry, Co. D, 7th.
J. Sylvester, Co. E, 7th.

MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENTS.

W. McGrath, Co. H, 9th.
Wm. O'Neil, Co. I, 15th.
W. Joy, Co. I, 15th.
S. Smith, Co. E, 9th.
J. McLaughlin, Co. E, 9th.

MISCELLANEOUS REGIMENTS.

Dennis Doyle, Co. I, 6th Infantry.
P. Kelsey, U. S. Engineer Corps.
Sergeant R. Reynolds, Co. B, 7th Michigan.
D. W. Freed, Co. F, 5th New-Hampshire.
W. F. Scut, Co. I, 7th New-Jersey.
J. Dempsey, Co. F, 1st United States Chasseurs.
Peter Lewis (regiment not known.)
H. Massett, Co. C, 2d California.
E. Austin, U. S. Engineer Corps.

WOUNDED REBELS—NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

R. Roberts, Co. B, 18th.
S. Wright, Co. F, 18th.
J. Shew, Co. I, 37th.
D. A. Warren, Co. G, 2d.
R. T. Robertson, Co. C, 2d.
N. D. L. Parson, Co. H, 37th.
J. Keogh, Co. C, 7th.
F. M. Sales, Co. F, 37th.
A. S. Harmer, Co. F, 37th.
W. Edwards, Co. B, 18th.
G. H. Denton, Co. K, 12th.
C. Haddon, Co. A, 28th.
H. Rink, Co. C, 28th.
J. Weeks, Co. B, 18th.
R. Gorman, Co. A, 28th.
A. Jones, Co. F, 18th.
S. Standl, Co. D, 18th.
S. Ruskel, Co. F, 28th.
W. Pullen, 12th.
E. Shickland, Co. C, 18th.
W. F. Brown, Co. E, 18th.

DIED ON THE PASSAGE TO OLD POINT.

Corp. Sellers, Co. E, 72d Penn.
Wm. H. Manly, Co. E, 72d Penn.—(embalmed.)

Additional Developments in the Real Case.

Each day brings to light incidents connected more or less remotely with the recent Broadway tragedy, which, while they in some degree make more clear the circumstances attending the relations which subsisted between Mr. and Mrs. REAL, invest the case with an interest most romantic. On Saturday a young lady called at the Tombs and desired to see Mrs. REAL. She stated that she was engaged to the deceased, and was to have married him this week. She had in her possession letters from him, and indicated by her conversation a most entire familiarity with him and his affairs. The same person called at the late residence of the deceased on the day of the funeral, looked at and wept over the body, stated that she accompanied him to the opera the night before, and that she was to have been married to him very shortly.

Thus it would seem that the statements of his wife concerning his habit of going with other ladies, to whom he devoted time, money and attentions, are fully substantiated.

It is also stated that Mrs. REAL can prove by the clergyman who officiated at the wedding, that she really married the deceased in July, 1858. How that may be depends upon the result of the following advertisement, which, it is hoped, for the sake of the unfortunate young woman, will meet with a prompt response:

THE LATE P. U. REAL, OF NO. [illegible] BROADWAY.—On July 8, 1858, between 7 and 8 o'clock, in the evening, at a house in 3d-av., in the vicinity of 14th-st., the deceased was married, by a person having the appearance of a clergyman, to Mary Stewart, and a certificate of such marriage was given. The party who performed the marriage ceremony upon that occasion is requested to communicate with THOMAS DUNPHY, Counselor-at-Law, No. 233 Broadway, without delay.

Mrs. REAL does not remember the name or the residence of the clergyman, but states that he lived somewhere in the [illegible]. If, under the peculiar circumstances the clergyman should dislike to come forward, and should for that reason withhold his testimony, his conduct will be most reprehensible.

Mrs. REAL receives very many callers, some of whom have known her for ten or twelve years, and all of whom speak of her as having been a quiet, modest, industrious, and most worthy young woman. Her friends having succeeded in obtaining good counsel, are anxious, as is she, that District-Attorney HALL should grant her an early trial. They feel confident of a favorable result, deeming her far more sinned against than sinful, and deserving not only of the kindest sympathy, but the absolute respect of every man or woman who becomes acquainted with the facts.

Under the kind care and thoughtful treatment of the Matron, Mrs. FOSTER, Mrs. REAL is quite comfortable. Charitably-disposed and religiously-inclined persons have sent her several Bibles and four or five Testaments. We would suggest a bunch of flowers, or a moderate supply of papers, as additional and appropriate charities.

Theta Delta Chi Society.

EULOGY ON LIEUT. FITZ JAMES O'BRIEN AND CAPT. JOSEPH J. HENRY.

At Hope Chapel, Thursday evening, the brethren of Theta Delta Chi, met to hear a eulogy delivered by one of their number, WM. H. MERRIAM, Esq., on Lieut. FITZ JAMES O'BRIEN and Captain JOSEPH J. HENRY, late of the Ninth New-Jersey Volunteers, both of whom were members of the Society. The speaker was introduced by Mr. CHARLES A. STETSON, Jr. After a brief introduction the orator briefly sketched the life of Capt. HENRY, from his boyhood's [illegible] O'Brien, said: [illegible] in regard to his origin and earlier days; nevertheless, sufficient is known to connect the former with ancestral acres, and the latter, with [illegible] of to him native, but as foreign, [illegible] James O'Brien was of Irish descent, and it has been strongly asserted, not by him, but in his behalf, and confidently believed, that his name was honorably identified with a princely house. At all events, he is known to have been the favorite son of an Irish barrister, of acknowledged eminence, both socially and professionally, but who died while the boy was yet of tender years. The reticence of the illustrious dead in relation to those matters of his life to which I have heretofore referred, leaves us in measurable obscurity in reference to them. Being destined for the law he became, at the proper period, and after the requisite training, a student of the famed Trinity College, Dublin, where it does not transpire he was especially remarkable for thorough deference to discipline and the routine of the academy in scholastic matters. The excessive brilliancy of his intellect was, however, immediately, wholly and permanently acknowledged. Like his companion in this eulogium, and in the unknown land, he graduated with distinguished honors, though they scarcely pertained to a deep, comprehensive, and all-absorbing knowledge, on his part, of Latin, Greek and Mathematics. Leaving the University, he at the same time parted with the law, having determined to win permanent and honorable distinction amid the classic elegancies of Belle Lettres, rather than the cold applause of the jealous mistress of justice. Shortly after being invested with the honors of the Baccalaureate, he set foot upon English soil, whereon to abide and introduce his pen to an afterward never-satisfied world. His first essay in the editorial direction, it is believed, was the aiding in the publication of a fleeting periodical during the Great London Exhibition of 1851. His efforts here, however, seemed to introduce him to that great intellectual [illegible] of the country, Charles Dickens, who at once gave him ample remuneration and appropriate employment upon the *Household Words* periodical. He remained with the illustrious novelist throughout that year, and early in 1852 he came to this country, attracted doubtless by the very decided impetus that had then but recently been given to periodical literature among our people. Here he found speedy, grateful and permanent recognition in the very highest circles of literary excellence and grace, where his charming social zest constituted a brilliant and added attraction. He continued to reside in this City from the moment he arrived among us until he left this midst for the scene of sanguinary strife, where he met the unrelenting messenger that sent him hence to join those of the Theta Delta Chi that had but gone before. During his sojourn in this gay and varied metropolis, he was a most welcome contributor to the late *Putnam's Magazine*, *Harper's Monthly* and *Weekly*, the *Atlantic Monthly*, the *Herald* and the *Times*, and *Vanity Fair*—no inconsiderable agents in the onward civilization of the American nation. But it was reserved for him, in the order of a kind and beneficent Providence, to enact the most glorious deeds before being called to tread "the golden pavements, and look upon the jasper walls of Heaven." How vernal in your memories must be the brilliant skirmish of Bloomery Gap, led on by the now canonized Lander, seconded by O'Brien, and but forty-eight hours later, the dash of cavalry, headed by our illustrious brother, sweeping down a superior inimical force as with the very besom of destruction, losing his own inestimable life, but saving that of his gallant and fearless command. These memorial *res gestae* are now a part of the unwritten history of the struggle—the crisis through which the nation is now passing, as through an intensely fiery ordeal. When that history shall come to be written, no brighter deeds will grace or illumine its pages than those which shall shadow forth the lofty courage and the unparalleled bravery of our Fitz James O'Brien. No more shall we hear or read his eloquent and stirring utterances.

The God of Battles early decided that we were right in this attempt to establish a free Government, and the practical good sense of the world indorsed that decision. The same Arbiter of our national fate acquiesces in the decision that all other powers must be [illegible] to maintain the American supremacy. The rich virgin soil of these States, of its own behoof, impedes this stern yet felicitous State necessity, and it looks with undoubting confidence to the young men of the country who shall immolate themselves in the hours of their country's triumph, and whose life-blood, like Henry's and O'Brien's shall be the sacrificial incense of victory, and who, though dead, shall yet live immortal in the affections of the world and of our cherished organization, the Theta Delta Chi.

A Card—By Rev. R. D. Thomas.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this morning, (June 20,) page 2, you have published a report of a "Welsh Indignation Meeting," held on Wednesday evening last, at the Clinton Hall, in this City. The heading, "A Welsh Indignation Meeting," is very appropriate; it was so in every respect; and though one or two of the gentlemen that addressed it, publicly said "that they owed me nothing but love," they have paid me in enmity and revenge, and made this most unjust and cruel attempt to defame my reputation, to ridicule my best intentions, and to frustrate and destroy my Christian usefulness among my own nation in this country; for the present and eternal welfare of whom I have labored in the Christian ministry for the past twenty years, and am anxious to be more and more qualified and consecrated for their elevation in morals, education, and pure religion. The "circular" which they alleged to have caused them so much "trouble," shall be made known fully to the public at large, and all its contents fairly explained and defended by myself and others, at a public meeting, which will be held in this City for that purpose early in July next, of which due notice will be given in the daily papers. I appeal now to the honor and generosity of my own nation, and of the Christian public at large, to reserve their verdict in the premises, until they shall have had an opportunity to hear both sides, and to investigate the matter thoroughly and fairly.

R. D. THOMAS.

No. 122 Sixth-avenue, June 20, 1862.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Water-street Case.—The "terrible Water-street murder" will be very apt to prove but another instance of the certain results following a life of degradation and dissipation. Honora, upon being questioned, gave the following explanation of the affair, for the truth of which we, of course, do not vouch: The deceased and her comrades were of the lowest rank in life; their surroundings were filthy, their lives debauched, and their constant beverage "forty-rod whisky" and "poor-man's gin." The man, James [illegible], formerly kept the deceased as a housekeeper and "boss" over several girls, from whose life of shame he reaped a reward. Catherine, the deceased, was a confirmed drunkard, and for gin would do anything or go anywhere. Her constant inebriety rendered her unprofitable to [illegible], and after a row they separated, and he took to his arms and her place the girl Honora [illegible]. After a little Catherine returned to her old haunt, but in a lower position, that is she became simply one of the girls. Her old habits were strong upon her however, and she again became a burden upon the hands of the establishment. During one of her sprees she went home and to bed, the proprietor and Honora being at the time away from the house. Returning they learned from another girl, (also under arrest,) that Catherine was sick and in the depths of the "horrors." With this girl Honora entered the room, when Catherine begged for some gin, which she would have given her, but [illegible] objected. That night she continued to rave and cry terribly. In the morning Honora visited her, took her from one bed to another, while she made up the one in which she had slept, and finding that her clothing was in a most filthy state, went to the shop where Catherine had pawned her [illegible] for a pint of gin, and her only other chemise for a sixpence worth of the same article, and redeemed the garments, that she might have something decent to wear. Honora says that Catherine died undoubtedly with the horrors. She gave her not only no fluid or camphene, but she gave her absolutely nothing. Honora is a young Irishwoman, uneducated and friendless. That she is a bad woman there is no doubt, but that she committed this particular offence is really a matter of grave question. When she was arrested she was not permitted to take her clothing or her shawl, and when our reporter saw her, she was barefooted and ill-clad, at the Tombs. Mrs. Foster, upon a representation of these facts, sent a messenger for her things, and will do what she can to make her comfortable.

A New Ferry-house for the Fulton Ferry.—On Monday next, the Union Ferry Company commence the construction of their new ferry-house on the New-York side of the Fulton Ferry. The new building is to be completed on the 1st of September, until which time all transit, except for foot passengers, will have to be made by one of the other ferries, for which extra accommodations have been provided. The new ferry-house will be entirely unlike anything of the kind hitherto constructed, and for strength, durability, convenience and ornament, is intended to be a model for all similar edifices that may be needed hereafter. It is to be constructed entirely of iron, and will present a front on South-street of 160 feet, by 40 feet in height. The architecture will be a combination of the Romanesque and Moorish styles, and the building, when completed will be one of the chief attractions of the City. The depth of the building will be 60 feet, and beyond this an iron hood, or covering, will project from the roof, so as to afford complete protection from the rain in passing from the building to the cabins of the boats. The wrought iron trestle-work for the interior of the building is arranged in a novel manner that would be [illegible] the frequent [illegible] by the [illegible] spacious and [illegible] ladies and gentlemen, detained between the trips, and the well-known venders of confectionery and soda water will retain its accustomed stall. The architecture of the front on South-street will be bold and massive in design, and, from a judicious arrangement of the windows and arches, will present a light, airy, and highly ornamental appearance. There will be three pediments, the central and largest one being supplied with an illuminated clock. The cost of the new ferry-house will be even less, it is said, than a substantial wooden one of the same dimensions. The building was designed, and will be superintended in its construction by the well-known architect, John Kellum, of No. 179 Broadway, senior partner of the late firm of Kellum & Son. Mr. Kellum is also the architect of the new station of the Third-avenue Railroad Company, now in process of erection, which, when completed, will be the largest iron structure in the world.

Sentences.—Samuel P. Orey, a negro, was sentenced, in the Court of General Sessions, to the State Prison for five years, for an assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to do bodily harm. Patrick Hogan was sentenced to the State Prison for four years for stealing a watch from a gentleman in a crowd in the Park, while the visitor was looking at the soldiers. Patrick Riley was sentenced to the State Prison for five years, for an attempt at rape upon the person of Margaret Peck, an elderly married woman. In sentencing him, the Recorder remarked, that the evidence justified a verdict of rape, and that it was the duty of the Court to inflict the severest sentence of the law. John Williams, *alias* Tillotson, was sentenced to the State Prison for three years for burglary in the third degree.

John Brooks and James Shaw pleaded guilty to the larceny of a watch (gold) from the person of George Kollar. Brooks was sentenced to two years and one month in the State Prison, and Shaw to two years.

John Walsh, a boy, found concealed in the house of August Haz, pleaded guilty of petit larceny, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

William Nelson, a negro, was convicted of burglary in the third degree, and remanded for sentence.

John Ripley, convicted of stealing $110 in gold from the person of Charles Roe, was remanded for sentence.

Row at Jersey City—A Battle in the Cars.—Yesterday morning, a detachment of seventy-nine recruits for the Eighth Regiment of United States Infantry left, in charge of Lieut. T. H. Carpenter, for the Chickahominy, *via* the New-Jersey Railroad. The detachment has been quartered on Governor's Island for a year past, and were previously designated Company G, of the general service. About thirty of the soldiers were beastly drunk, and shortly after they entered the cars a riot occurred, which appears to have originated in a non-commissioned officer, Sergt. Evans, having ordered one of the soldiers to sit down, and threatened to "bore him through" if he disobeyed. The soldier refused, and the Sergeant then caught him by the throat, and a fight ensued, in which about twenty of the men joined. In the *mêlée*, the windows of the car were smashed, and the interior decorations generally destroyed. At length, Lieut. Carpenter entered the cars, and finding the non-commissioned officers and privates engaged in pugilistic encounters, drew his revolver and took aim for one man, who was immediately covered by his comrade. The Lieutenant then drew his sword, and declared he would run the rioters through. Partial order was soon restored, after the arms of one man was tied behind his back. The train, however, moved off—many of the soldiers still fighting.

Case of Mr. Hawkins.—Hawkins, whose execution was erroneously announced by some of the papers as to take place yesterday, will undoubtedly suffer the penalty of his crime on Friday, the 27th inst. He is not without hope, nor is he buoyed up by false expectations. He says that the matter is in the hands of a higher power than his, or that of his friends, and he patiently abides the decision of the Executive. In conversation with our reporter, he stated that some people thought the President would be sure to hang him, because he hung Gordon; but he was of the opinion that the cases are in no way similar. Gordon, he thinks, deserved his fate, and without doubt would say so. Nor does he think that Mr. Lincoln will pardon him because he is a black man; that would indicate a narrow mind—and he believes Mr. Lincoln to be honest, fair, and one who would in no way be influenced by any such reasons as these. Hawkins was born in Rhode Island, is 34 years of age, and has been to sea fourteen years. Mr. Sutton states that he has never had a man in the Tombs who has behaved more quietly, or in a more thoroughly proper and gentlemanly manner, than he. He is of more than ordinary intelligence, and will live or die like a man.

Music at the Central Park.—The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park on the Mall, to-day, at 4 o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. Dodworth, if the weather is fine. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Overture to Zampa……Herold.
2. "Vis à Vis" Quadrille……Reitzel.
3. Song, "Stars of My Country's Sky"……Rehm.
4. Wild Woods Polka……Rehm.

PART II.

1. Quick March……Kuhner.
2. Song, "When the Swallows Homeward Fly."
3. Sleigh Gallop……Kuhner.
4. Selection from La Juive……Halevy.

PART III.

1. Sorgenbrecher Waltz……Strauss.
2. Cavatina from Nabucco……Verdi.
3. Mazurka "Les Porcherons"……Strauss.
4. Quick March……Rehm.

Our National Union March.

Strawberry Festival at the Girls' Lodging-house, No. 205 New Canal-street.—The children of the Italian School of the Five Points, and the inmates of the Girls' Lodging-house, No. 205 Canal-street, both founded by the Children's Aid Society, had a strawberry feast provided by some kind friends yesterday evening, at the latter place. Not the least part of the enjoyment was derivable from the sweet singing of the children; the little Italians, in full, mellow tones, delighted the listeners with the "Hymn of Garibaldi," and the girls of the Lodging-house with exquisite pathos, "I Have a Father in the Promised Land." In their turn they were in ecstasy in being favored by Mr. R. S. Willis with his beautiful, spirit-stirring "Anthem of Liberty," the music by his accomplished lady. A number of gentlemen present addressed the children with happy effect, among them Hon. Judge Platt, Capt. Macy, Drs. G. Ceccarini and Bleecker, Mr. Dupuy and Mr. Tracy. The affability and kindness with which they helped the children to the good things of the evening won their affection and applause. The National airs elicited much enthusiasm.

Improvements at the City Hall.—The Mayor's Office has been very handsomely refurnished with splendid heavy window-shades, elegant English Brussels carpets, furniture covered with rich green plush, and the railing tastefully fluted in blue damask. This improvement gives a fine rich tone to the general appearance of the office. The Board of Aldermen's room is ornamented with beautiful curtains and draperies, arranged with excellent taste. The floor is covered with a brilliant velvet carpet, while the bookcases are fluted with rich green silk. The rugs and door-mats are of a beautiful design, and the chairs are upholstered with morocco. The rooms of the Clerk of the Board are covered with Brussels carpet, and the desks with morocco. The floor of the outside office is covered with heavy oil-cloth, with mats and rugs. These improvements at the City Hall were much needed.

Pleasant Excursion.—The Teachers connected with the Alanson M. E. Sabbath School, had a very pleasant and novel excursion to Orange, in New-Jersey, on Thursday evening. The pleasant party started from Jersey City at 6 P. M., in two large stages, with four horses to one and six to the other, gracefully decked with variegated plumes. The purpose of the trip was for the presentation of resolutions passed by the Sabbath-school to the late Pastor of the Alanson Church, James O. Rogers, in appreciation of their regard for him. The party arrived at their destination at 8 o'clock, and spent a very pleasant evening. During the same, speeches were made by the members of the school, suitable to the occasion, and responded to by the late Pastor. At daylight the party returned, arriving in the City at 7 A. M. All were pleased with the journey, as all things passed off happily.

Hospital Accommodation for the Sick and Wounded.—In New-York City and its vicinity great preparations are being made for the accommodation of sick and wounded soldiers on their arrival here. At the Hospital on Staten Island 400 men can be taken care of. The Commissioners of Charities and Corrections have beds prepared for the accommodation of 1,000, and the Commissioners of Emigration have testified their willingness to have 2,000 placed under their care. Besides these a large number of men can be nursed and properly attended on Riker's and David's Island, and at the hospital in Madison-avenue. Those men that are not so dangerously wounded, and are simply passing through the City on the way to their homes, receive every attention at the Park Barracks and the New-England Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway.

Harlem Strawberry Festival in Aid of the Sick and Wounded Soldiers.—Under the auspices of the ladies of Harlem, a noble festival has been held in behalf of our patriotic but suffering countrymen. The hall was densely packed for two days and nights, hundreds on the last evening being unable to gain admission. Where all did well, it would be invidious to particularize—certainly, because of their unobtrusiveness, the efforts of many are not any the less deserving of regard. All that bright eyes, happy faces, and open purses could do, was done, and I should not be surprised if $700 was about the mark as the net result. Well done the Harlem.

The Commission to consider Military Claims continues its daily sessions at No. 31 Walker-street. The main business transacted thus far has been to systematize and arrange for the classification of applications. With this view forms have been established, and rules laid down for the drawing of vouchers, so that claimants may be expeditiously attended to. All claims must first be made through the proper Department at Albany, whence they are transmitted to the Commission. At present the Board is anxious for a clerk, and the only question is, which of our multitudinous authorities shall pay for it. Comptroller Haws does not seem alacritous to furnish the requisite funds.

Change in the Staten Island Ferries.—The new ferry, established two years ago, by Commodore Vanderbilt, to run in connection with the Staten Island Railroad, has been sold out to George Law, the owner of the old ferry, and the steamboats *Westfield* and *Southfield* of the new line have been transferred to the old, and will run hereafter between the old landings, starting from the foot of Whitehall-street. The public are the gainers by the change to the extent of getting two decent ferryboats on the old line, and if George Law will now take pattern by the Union Ferry Company, and build a decent ferry-house to match his new boats, they will be still further thankful.

Commencement of the Gardner Institute.—The Gardner Institute (No. 16 East Twenty-eighth-street) held its fourth annual commencement in Rev. Dr. Gillette's church, on the 18th inst. The following young ladies received gold medals: Misses Wilbur, Cummings, Young, Collins and Bradley. The Misses Carr, Benjamin, Bradley, Collins and McCoon, received diplomas. An elegant silk flag was presented by the pupils, through Rev. Dr. Gillette, to Prof. Gardner, the Principal. An address was delivered to the graduating class by the Principal, and the exercises were enlivened by choice musical selections.

Going to Give Up the Business.—Mr. John C. Lee, whose plea of guilty under an indictment in the General Sessions for the violation of the Concert Saloon act, was stated in the Times of Wednesday, was yesterday brought before the Court for sentence. Upon his affidavit that he had kept his place open under the advice of counsel, and that being convinced his counsel was in error, he was now ready to quit the business and become a law-abiding citizen, the Court imposed upon him the lowest sentence required by the law—to pay a fine of $100, and to remain in custody until the fine is paid.

Propeller Sunk.—The propeller *Osprey*, Capt. Kinney, from Providence, with a cargo of merchandise, while on her way down the East River, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, when opposite the Fulton Ferry, was run into by ferryboat *America*, and had her bow nearly torn off. After going down near the South Ferry on Brooklyn side, she sunk to her decks. Capt. Kinney and crew were taken off by steam-tug *Arctic* and brought to this City. The *America* was slightly damaged.

Accident.—Mr. M. B. Campbell, a Custom-house officer, yesterday accidentally fell from the between decks into the lower hold of the Bremen bark *St. Bernard*, and received serious injuries. He was removed to the City Hospital.

Excise Commission.—The Excise Commissioners met yesterday and granted seven licenses. The Board, up to this time, have granted one hundred and seventy-six licenses, which, at $30 each, will net the County $5,280.

The Late Capt. McMahon.—The funeral of the late Capt. Michael McMahon, who was killed in the battle of Fair Oaks, is appointed to take place at 2 P. M. to-morrow, from the residence of his father, No. 128 St. Mark's-place.

Launch.—The steamship *Eagle* will be launched from the Westervelt Ship-yard, foot of Houston-street, East River, this evening, at 6 o'clock. She is built for Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co., and is 1,800 tons burden.

New-York, Monday, June 16, 1862.
No. 246 West Thirty-second-street.

Mrs. A. V. Stout, Treasurer of the Ladies' Home for Sick and Wounded Soldiers, Lexington-avenue, corner Fifty-first-street:

Madam: I am happy to remit you the sum of $355, the proceeds of a concert given by me and my pupils in behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers, of which you are the worthy patrons, and whose charitable efforts the public so much admire. I regret that I am not able to remit you a larger amount. I cannot close this without expressing my gratitude to Mrs. Charles Gilbert, who assisted in the promotion of so worthy a cause by her untiring efforts in the management of our successful concert. The above-mentioned sum will be handed you by Mrs. Gilbert.

I am, with respect, your devoted servant,

A. BARILI.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Law to Prevent the Adulteration of Milk.—The enforcement of the new law, to prevent the adulteration of milk, and to prevent the traffic in impure and unwholesome milk, was commenced in this City, yesterday. The law reads as follows:

Section 1. Any person or persons who shall sell, or exchange or expose for sale or exchange, any impure, adulterated or unwholesome milk, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $50, and if the fine is not paid, shall be imprisoned for not less than thirty days in the penitentiary or county jail, or until said fine and cost of suit shall be paid.

Sec. 2. Any person who shall adulterate milk, with the view of offering the same for sale or exchange, or shall keep cows for the production of milk for market, or for sale or exchange, in a crowded and unhealthy condition, or feed the same on food that produces impure, diseased or unwholesome milk, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than thirty days in the penitentiary or county jail, or until said fine or cost of suit shall be paid.

Sec. 3. Any person or persons who shall engage in or carry on the sale, exchange or any traffic in milk, shall have the cans in which the milk is exposed for sale or exchange, and the carriage or vehicle from which the same is vended, conspicuously marked with his, her or their names, also, indicating by said mark the locality from whence said milk is obtained or produced, and for every neglect of such marking, the person or persons so neglecting shall be subject to the penalties expressed in the foregoing section of this act. But for every violation of this act, by so marking said cans, carriage or vehicle as to convey the idea that said milk is procured from a different locality than it really is, the person or persons so offending shall be subject to a fine of $100 or imprisonment in the Penitentiary or County Jail, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

The Police of this city, under instructions from headquarters, yesterday morning early were on the alert to enforce the law. The dealers in pure milk, very generally complied with it. Those who sell the poisonous mixture, known as swill milk, as generally failed to comply with it, and as a consequence, quite a number of arrests were made, and all were notified to at once put up their signs. The swill milk men, almost without exception declared their entire ignorance as to any such law having been passed, and protested stoutly against the law, and asserted that it would ruin their business. The parties arrested were taken before the nearest magistrate, and upon pleading ignorance of the requirements of the law, sentence was suspended to give them an opportunity, if they have the disposition, to mend their ways. The law will be strictly enforced in this city. The "milk-maids," of course, are much excited. A number of those employed in the Franklin-avenue stables assembled on the corner of Flushing and Bedford avenues, Thursday night, and gave vent to their bad feelings by beating a respectable citizen who they imagined favored the new law, and when officer Smith, of the Forty-ninth Precinct Police, endeavored to arrest the aggressors, they knocked him down, stole his star, and he was glad to escape with his life.

The Case of Coroner Murphy.—Charges having been preferred before the Board of Supervisors against Coroner Murphy, for improperly conducting the business of his office, a committee of that body is now investigating the same. Two meetings have been held by the committee and a number of witnesses examined, mainly those furnished by the complainants in the case. The testimony thus far shows the Coroner has been quite industrious in the pursuit of the fees of his office, but whether he has overstepped the limits of the duties of a Coroner, is a question which remains yet to be decided. The committee meet again Monday afternoon next.

Brooklyn Heights Seminary.—The annual commencement exercises of the Brooklyn Heights Seminary took place on Thursday evening at No. 90 Montague-street. The reports of the Examining Committee were very creditable to pupils and to the institution, which is under the control of Prof. West. The graduates are as follows: Mary E. Parker, Irene Dean, Minnie C. Dimond, Mary Haviland, Abbie M. Hancock, S. F. Mather, Emma Potter, Mary C. Powell, Anna U. V. Starr, Gertrude F. Stark, Elizabeth H. Stevens, E. Elizabeth Thompson, Emma F. Wallace. This institution has had during the last year about 200 pupils.

The Sick and Wounded Soldiers.—A meeting was held on Thursday evening in the Eastern District, to make provision to aid the sick and wounded soldiers soon to be in our midst. Mayor Kalbfleisch occupied the Chair, and the following named persons were appointed a Committee to coöperate with the Committee appointed in the Western District on Wednesday night last: Thirteenth Ward—Geo. Rathe; Fourteenth Ward—E. M. West; Fifteenth Ward—Daniel Maddox; Sixteenth Ward—Antonio Vielling; Seventeenth Ward—Wm. H. Kimball; Eighteenth Ward—James Hall; Nineteenth Ward—Dr. Schaffe.

Bodies Found.—The body of an unknown man was taken out of the water, yesterday, at the foot of Thirty-seventh-street. No trace, whatever, could be obtained as to the name of deceased, and he had been in the water so long as to almost defy identification. An inquest was held, a verdict of "Found Drowned" rendered, and the body was decently interred. The body of a child was taken out of the water, yesterday, at the foot of Atlantic-street. An inquest was held by the Coroner, and a verdict of "Found Drowned" rendered.

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions in Admiralty—Collision.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company vs. The Steamship New-York.—This was a libel filed by the owners of the steamship *Glasgow*, to recover damages occasioned to her by a collision with the *New-York*, which occurred on Aug. 3, 1861, in the lower bay, near Sandy Hook.

Both vessels were outward bound, having left the City about noon. The *New-York* was the fastest boat and kept ahead, during the voyage down the bay, till near the buoy of the Knolls, where she stopped to take a passenger from off a tug, and the *Glasgow* passed her. The course of both steamers was then southerly until they reached the buoy of the Southwest Spit, when they took a course east, perhaps a little north, intending to pass out through Gedney's Channel. The channel where the collision took place is about a thousand yards wide. The wind was light and the water smooth. It was a clear, bright afternoon, and the boats were moving in plain sight of each other. The bow of the *New-York* came in contact with the starboard quarter of the *Glasgow*. Each vessel claimed that the collision was caused by a change of course on the part of the other.

Held by the Court—That the weight of the evidence is that the boats were moving on courses so nearly parallel that no collision would have taken place had not the course of one of them been pretty suddenly changed near where they came together.

That there is one indisputed fact which throws light upon the question which boat changed her course, viz., the nearness of the collision to Sandy Hook shore. The Captain of the *Glasgow* testified that he kept as near mid-channel as might be, and that there was ample room for the *New-York* to have passed on the starboard side, and yet, when they were in contact, he ordered the wheel of the *Glasgow* put hard a starboard, to prevent her from running ashore on the Hook. Hence, her course must have been changed from that of due East, which she had been steering.

That the explanation of this fact given by the Captain of the *Glasgow*, viz., that the flood tide caught her on the port bow, and this, with the force of the collision on her starboard quarter slued her round, is not satisfactory. The *New-York* struck at an angle of 60°, and the main damage was caused by the *New-York's* anchor catching in the *Glasgow's* rigging as the vessels separated from each other, the *New-York* being nearly at a standstill.

That although where two steamboats are pursuing the same course, the forward one is not obliged to give way to let the other pass, yet the forward one has no right to throw herself across the track of the other by a manœuvre which the latter has no reason to expect.

That the course of the *Glasgow* was pretty suddenly changed as they drew near the point of the Hook, and that whether intentionally or not, is immaterial.

That the *New-York* cannot be held in fault.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelants, Messrs. Platt, Gerard & Buckley; for claimants, Messrs. Larocques & Barlow and Mr. Morton.

Practice—Service of Notice of Retainer.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Miller vs. Phelps.—This was a motion to dismiss the action, made by defendant's counsel, on the allegation that the plaintiff had failed to serve a copy of the complaint, after appearance and demand on the part of the defendant.

The affidavit of service of notice and retainer, upon which the motion was made, showed that it was served upon a person in and having charge of the office of the plaintiff's attorney, but did not state that the plaintiff's attorney was absent from his office at the time of service.

In resisting the motion, plaintiff's attorney raised the point that the affidavit should have shown that he was absent from his office at the time service was made, as set forth, on the person having charge thereof.

The Court held the point to be well taken, and denied the motion with $10 costs.

R. Wynkoop for motion; Tallent & Averill opposed.

Surrogate's Court.

Admitted to Probate.—The wills of Henrietta Van de Wiele, Herman A. Merkins, John G. Meschendorf and Thomas McCabe were admitted to probate yesterday. None of them contained bequests of interest to the public.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Maltbly et al vs. Barnett.—The affidavits in this case are totally insufficient.

Kip et al vs. Two Cases, Wiesenack et al.—Judgment ordered.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange……June 20, 1862.

$9,000	U. S. 6s, '68, Cou.	104	200	N. Y. Central R.	93
13,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	106½	650	do	93½
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	87	35	do	93½
10,000	do.	96½	50	do. s4	93½
10,000	Ill. War Loan	101	50	Erie Railway s10	37½
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	56½	150	do.	37½
5,000	do. s10	56½	300	do.	37½
4,000	do.	56½	50	do. b10	37¾
2,000	do.	55½	100	do. b30	37¾
6,000	Missouri State 6s	51½	10	do.	37½
20,000	do.	51½	200	Erie Railway Pref.	64½
5,000	do.	51½	350	do.	64½
1,000	Erie R. 1st M. B.	107	100	do.	64½
1,000	Erie 2d M. Ex. '79	104	200	do. b30	64¾
10,000	Erie R. 3d M. Bs. '83	99½	11	Harlem Railroad	17
2,000	do.	99	100	do.	17½
5,000	E. R. 4th m. b.	90¾	20	Harlem R. Pref.	42
1,000	Hud. R. 2d m.	92	100	do.	42½
4,000	do.	92½	50	Reading Railroad	56½
5,000	Hud. R. R. C. B.	89	250	do.	56¾
5,000	Harlem 1st m. b.	103½	100	Michigan Cen. R.	63
2,000	Mich. So. 2d m.	84	100	do.	63½
1,500	do.	85½	50	do. b30	64
5,000	do.	85½	150	do.	63½
5,000	Mich. S. S. F. bds.	100½	250	do.	64
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. bs.	97	150	do.	64½
1,000	do.	96½	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	27
10,000	do.	96½	200	do.	27½
10,000	C. & N. W. 1st M. 1880	85	50	do.	27½
2,000	C. & N. W. Am. bs.	47	100	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	62½
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	34	100	do.	62½
1,000	Del. L. & W. 2d m.	103½	30	Panama Railroad	136½
13,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	68½	45	do.	136
20,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	88	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62½
30	Bank of New-York	101	20	do.	63
60	Bank of Commerce	101	50	do.	62½
5	Am. Exchange Bk.	97½	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	22½
5	Market Bank	97	200	Gal. & Chic. R. s60	71½
5	Shoe & Leather Bk.	102	50	Clev. & Tol. R.	47½
45	Continental Bank	93½	200	do	47½
115,000	American Gold	106½	50	do. s30	47
725	do.	106⅜	100	do. b10	47½
10	Canton Company	15	250	do.	47½
5	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	97	450	Chic. & R. I. R.	67½
20	Penn. Coal Co.	87½	100	do. s30	67
200	Cum. Coal Pref.	9	100	do. s10	67½
415	Pac. Mail Stm. Co.	115½	300	do.	67½
50	do. s30	114½	150	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	34½
600	Erie R. Assess. Scrip	58	100	do.	34½
45	Hudson River R.	47	100	do.	34½
50	do.	47½	100	Tol. & Wab. R. Pref'd	47

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Cou.	96½	550	Harlem R. Pref.	42½
4,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	106½	200	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	27½
5,000	Tre. 7 3-10 ℘ c. N.	105½	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	71½
2,000	Mo. State 6s	51½	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S. s60	62½
6,000	Erie R. 4th m. b. s60	90½	200	do. b60	63
2,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	69	100	do.	63
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. bs.	96½	100	do.	62½
50,000	American Gold	106½	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62½
20,000	do.	106⅜	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	22
10	National Bank	97	450	Clev. & Tol. R.	48
12	Bank of Commerce	101	1,200	do.	48
28	Continental Bank	93½	200	do. s30	48
37	N. Y. Cen. R.	93½	300	do.	48½
250	Erie Railway	37½	300	do. b10	48½
200	Hud. River R.	47½	400	Mil. & P. Du Ch. R.	35
500	Harlem Railroad	17½	100	do. b30	35½

Friday, June 20—P. M.

The Stock Market at the early Board was ¼@½ ℘ cent. firmer on the Railway Stocks and ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. on Government Securities than at the close of the dealings yesterday. The actual business at the Board was not large on any department of the list. The transactions in the Railway Mortgages were well distributed, the prices being rather below than above the average sales of yesterday. The price of Gold opened and closed at 106½ ℘ cent., sales of $115,000, and later in the day the quotation was ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. weaker. The Stock Market at the Second Board manifested some strength on Cleveland and Toledo shares at 48⅛@48½ ℘ cent., and a steady feeling on most of the other Railways. On Governments and Railway Mortgages there was not much done. Later in the day, on the Street, the following were the closing prices, the market generally steady.

	Offered.	Asked.		Offered.	Asked.
N. Y. Central	93½	93½	Illinois Central	62½	62¾
Erie	37½	37¾	Galena	71½	71½
Erie Preferred	64½	64¾	Panama	135½	136½
Rock Island	66¾	67	Harlem Pref.	—	42
Toledo	47	48½	U. S. 6s, 1881	106½	106¾
Mich. Cen.	63½	64	7-30 Treas. Bds.	105½	105¾
Mich. Southern	27	27½	Tennessees	56½	56¾
Mich. Guran'd	62½	62½	Gold	106¼	106⅜

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares, the average figures being about the same as yesterday:

New-York	101	Chatham	92½
Manhattan	127	Bank of N. America	100
Merchants'	99	Hanover	95
Mechanics'	108½	Metropolitan	106
Union	102½	East River	95
America	110½	Market	97
City	115	Shoe & Leather	102
Phenix	110	Corn Exchange	99½
North River	95	Continental	93½
Tradesman's	101	St. Nicholas	92
Greenwich	132	Marine	107
National	97	Commonwealth	90
Merchants' Exchange	93½	Atlantic	95
Seventh Ward	120	New-York County	91
State of New-York	98	Park	112½
Commerce	105	Manufact'rs' & Merch.	90
Mech. Banking As.	94	Mechanics', Br'kl'n	100
American Exchange	97		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s	100	M. S. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ℘ c.	100½
N. Y. C. 6s, real estate	95	Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	96½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub'n	95	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ℘ c.	103
N. Y. C. 7s, '64	101½	T. H. & A. 2ds, 7 ℘ c. '78	57½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	109	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	31
Erie firsts	107	Chi. & N. W. firsts, gua'd	47½
Erie seconds, '79	104	Ch. & N. W. seconds	25
Erie thirds, '83	97	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	65
Erie fourths, '80	90½	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	103½
Erie fifths, '88	88	Del., Lack. & W. seconds	103½
Hudson firsts, '69	100	Tol. & Wabash seconds	68½
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	103	Gal. & Chicago firsts	100
Hudson thirds, '75	92½	Gal. & Chi. firsts ext'd	103
Hudson con. '67	89	Gal. & Chi. seconds	100
Harlem firsts, '69–'72	103½	*Chi. & R. I. firsts*	104
Harlem thirds, '68	88	Cleveland & Tol. s. f.	87½
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ c. '69–'72	102	N. J. Cent. firsts	105
Mich. Cen. s. f. 8 ℘ c. '82	107	N. J. Cent. seconds	103½
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1sts.	105	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	63
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. seconds	85	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	60½
N. Ind. Goshen Line	101		

The Exchange market opened with some firmness this morning, for the steamer's sailing to-morrow, and the quotation for Banker's bills under the well-sustained price of Gold, was 117¾@118 per cent.; but before 2 o'clock there was less demand, and the quotation fell off to 117½@117¾, and so closed at 4 o'clock. The price of Gold was also a fraction weaker; sales at 106¼ per cent.

The conversions of United States notes into five-year six per cent. stock at the Sub-Treasury to-day amount to $200,000. The following was the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer: Total receipts, $806,781 93, including $280,000 for customs; total payments, $2,450,409 65; total balance, $14,599,285 99.

The Rock Island Company this day declared a half-yearly dividend of 3 ℘ cent. The net earnings of the 6 months, available in cash in bank, is reported to be more than equivalent to this dividend, leaving the previous surplus income account unimpaired.

The June traffic in the Western Roads reported up to the close of the Second week, shows an average gain of 20 ℘ cent. in the business of last season. The Galena, Rock Island, Michigan Central, North Western and Wabash, all report a large increase on the corresponding period of last Summer.

A telegraphic dispatch from Springfield says the July interest on the Illinois State debt *will* be paid in Gold, but no official notice to this effect has yet appeared from the American Exchange Bank. The officers of the Bank, however, state that the Treasurer will be here by July 1, prepared, as they believe, to pay in Gold, that being the currency in which the special tax for the support of the public debt of Illinois is collected.

The following Specie quotations are reported by F. P. James & Co., No. 45 Wall-st.:

GOLD.

Amer. Gold	$1 06¼	Prus. Ten Thal. pcs.	8 25
Vic. Sovereigns	5 18	Ten Guilder Pieces	4 15
Old Sovereigns	5 12	Ducats	2 25
Guineas	5 16	Patriot Doubloons	16 50
Nap's. (20 francs)	4 05	Spanish Doubloons	17 50
Ten Thalers	8 16		

SILVER.

Am. Half Dolls. coined prev. to 1853	$1 06	Mexican Dollars	$1 10
Am. Quar. Dolls. coined prev. to 1853	1 05	South Amer. Dollars	1 08
Span. and Mexican (Perfect) Quarters	1 06	Spanish Pil. Dollars	1 12
Span. and Mexican (Imperfect) ℘ oz.	1 26	Prussian Thalers	72
		Five-franc Pieces	1 00
		German Crowns	1 00
		French Crowns	1 10
		English Silver	5 00

The annual meeting of the Morris and Essex Railroad was held at Newark on Wednesday, when the following report of the business of the road for the year 1861 was made:

RECEIPTS.

Passengers	$124,[illegible]	
Freight	78,505	
Mails and sundries	7,764	—$210,[illegible]

EXPENSES.

Paid for repairs of road, building bridges, &c.	$31,648	
Repairs of engines and cars	20,478	
Wood, oil and waste	19,112	
Operating the road and transporting passengers and freight	45,400	
Salaries and insurance	7,246	—$121,949
Balance		$90,024
Balance of the interest account amounts to		19,858
Two dividends have been paid, amounting to		81,000

The balance sheet of the Company is as follows:

Capital stock		$1,157,800
Funded Debt		340,000
Contingent Fund		260,191
Total		$1,757,991
Cost of Road and its appendages	$1,637,363	
Capital stock Newark and Bloomfield Railroad Company	55,000	
Capital stock Telegraph Co.	2,000	
Wood on hand, paid for	6,180	
Cash and cash items	57,448	—$1,757,991

The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railway, for the second week of June, were as follows:

	1862.	1861.
Passengers	$5,145	$3,543
Freight	23,163	15,413
Total	$28,308	$18,957
Increase		9,351

The New-York Central Railroad give notice that the debt certificates of $100, issued for fractional allowances of premiums on stocks at the time of consolidation, will be redeemed at par at the Bank of Commerce in this City, on the 1st of November, when the semi-annual interest becomes due, and that interest will close on them from that day. In the meantime, these certificates will be redeemed at par and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Company in Albany, by J. E. Thayer & Brother, Boston, and at the Bank of Commerce in this City.

Mr. Archibald Ogilvie, late with the Bank of Montreal, and Mr. H. W. Low, of the Stock Exchange, have formed a partnership as Brokers in Stocks and Foreign Exchange at No. 20 Pine-street.

Messrs. Thompson Bros. now advertise for sale New-York State 7s of 1870, and New-York State 6s of 1872 and 1873.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week ending June 19, and since Jan. 1:

For the Week.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Entered at the port	$1,323,600	$316,256	$244,685
Thrown on market	1,140,677	304,127	233,974
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$47,581,393	$29,306,726	$33,186,283
Thrown on market	47,047,749	28,045,429	25,774,752

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	237	$82,475	67	$30,069	79	$31,159
Mf. of Cot'n	127	39,670	235	45,023	65	17,156
Mf. of Silk	32	10,921	17	6,240	30	15,974
Mf. of Flax	65	17,485	34	10,856	110	23,960
Miscellan's	46	5,183	9	3,915	265	2,374
Total	407	$150,944	386	$97,709	878	$87,530
				97,709		146,944
Total entered		$244,683	Total marketed			$233,974

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, June 20, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 90 bbls. Ashes, 21,827 bbls. Flour, 364 bbls. and 1,799 bags Corn Meal, 6,960 bush. Wheat, 17,264 bushels Corn, 300 bushels Rye, 21,613 bushels Oats, 3,368 pkgs. Provisions, 1,753 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 80 bbls., at $6 75@$6 81¼ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

[illegible] at 32c. ℘ lb.

CANDLES—Have been in moderate demand at former prices.

COAL—A limited business has been reported since our last, at unchanged rates.

COCOA—Sales 60 bags St. Domingo, in bond, for export, on private terms.

COFFEE—Sales to-day were confined to 230 bags Rio at 19½c.@20½c., and by auction, (out of a catalogue of 2,100 bags,) 415 bags Santos, at 19¾c.@20¾c. ℘ lb. Market quiet, but steady.

COPPER—Refined ingot is selling freely at 22½c.@23½c., chiefly within the range, ℘ lb. Other kinds are quiet.

COTTON—Continues in demand, at 31½c.@32c. for Middlings, ℘ lb. Sales, 800 bales.

DYEWOODS—Have been quiet since our last, and prices have been somewhat unsettled.

FIRE CRACKERS—Sales, 2,800 boxes No. 1 Canton, 40 packs, at $1 46@$1 50 ℘ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A more active demand prevails, to-day, for State and Western Flour, at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 18,300 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 15@$4 25; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 40@$4 75, chiefly at $4 50; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 15@$4 25; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 40@$5 00; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 45@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 95@$5 10 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 15	@	$4 25
Extra State	4 40	@	4 75
Superfine Western	4 15	@	4 25
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 40	@	5 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 45	@	5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	4 95	@	5 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 15	@	6 15
Extra Genesee	4 70	@	6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 90	@	6 75

Southern Flour is in fair demand and is firm; sales 1,200 bbls., at $4 90@$5 60 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 65@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is inquired for and is steady; sales 1,200 bbls. extra at $4 45@$5 25 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet, at $3 75@$4 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal continues in request, at $2 87½@$3 for Jersey, and $3 10 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales, 600 bbls.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—A moderate demand exists for the principal kinds at very firm rates.

FRUIT—The market is generally inactive, though prices are essentially unaltered.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered, at former prices, to-day, yet the demand has been only moderately active. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 97,000 bushels, including Canada Club at [illegible]@$1 04; Amber Western, $1 17½; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 12½@$1 16; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 05@$1 07; Milwaukee Club, ordinary to prime, at 97c.@$1 04; Chicago Spring, at 91c.@$1 03 ℘ bushel. Corn is heavy and lower; sales 57,000 bushels, at 51½c.@53c., closing at 52c., for old Mixed Western; 48c.@51c. for new do.; 45c.@50c. for unsound new and old do.; 53½c.@55c. for Yellow Western, and 58c. for Yellow Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye continues inactive, at 64c.@75c. ℘ bushel. Barley is unaltered. Oats are less salable to-day, including Canada, at 43c.@44c.; Western, at 42½c.@44c.; and State at 44c.@45c. ℘ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, week ending June 14, 1862.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbl.	37,267	40,138
Wheat, bush	370,223	324,516
Corn, bush	1,587,760	610,209
Oats, bush	94,767	[illegible]
Rye, bush	18,292	10,650
Barley, bush	10,318	886

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to June 16.

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Flour, bbls	1,000,062	836,625	201,650
Wheat, bushels	3,808,356	4,230,507	1,651,423
Corn, bushels	7,159,228	7,511,070	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	818,558	420,971	540,218
Rye, bushels	467,620	174,171	67,19[illegible]
Barley, bushels	410,702	204,881	[illegible]

HAY—North River Bale is salable and firm, at 65c.@75c. ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in good request, at uniform prices, including last year's crop, at 14c.@20c. ℘ lb.

IRON—Has been quiet, and prices have been quoted irregularly.

LATHS—Eastern have been in request, at $1 15@$1 20 ℘ thousand.

LEAD—Pig finds ready buyers, including Foreign, at $6 62½@$6 75 ℘ 100 lbs. Sales, since our last, 600 tons.

LIME—A fair inquiry prevails for Rockland, at 65c. for Common, and 90 for Lump; also, for Glens Falls, at 70c. for Keenan's Lump, and $1 for Joints, ℘ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, 120 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 36c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 27c.; and Clayed Cuba, at 22c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been depressed to-day, and Spirits Turpentine has been reported as having been sold to the extent of 400 bbls. at $1 30@$1 40, chiefly at $1 30@$1 35 ℘ gallon.

OILS—Linseed has been more sought after, and has advanced to 83c.@85c. ℘ gallon. A fair inquiry also exists for Petroleum, at full rates. Other kinds have been quiet.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in less demand, at $10 50@$11, chiefly at $10 87½ for Mess, and $8 62½@$8 75 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales 800 bbls. Cut Meats are in request, at 4½c.@5½c. for Hams, and 3½c.@4c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon continues dull and heavy. Lard is unchanged. Sales 1,075 tcs. and bbls. in lots, at 7½c.@8½c. ℘ lb. Beef continues quiet, yet steady; sales 240 bbls., at $12 50@$13 75 for extra Mess, and $11@$12 50 for plain Mess, ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $15 50@$16 50 ℘ bbl. Butter attracts more attention, at 10c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 11c.@18c. for poor to choice State, ℘ lb. Cheese is in moderate demand at 5c.@7½c. ℘ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day, 400 bags East India, at $4 75@$5 ℘ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—The principal demand has been for Calcutta Linseed, which has advanced to $2 25 ℘ bushel, with sales of 2,500 bags in Boston, leaving none in first hands in that market, while the supply in our market is quite light.

SPELTER—Has been in demand at 5½c., and is now held at 6c. ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request at full rates. Sales 1,070 hhds., including Cuba at 7c.@8½c., and Porto Rico at 7½c.@8¾c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are salable and buoyant. The following are the present quotations of the Messrs. Stuart: Best quality Loaf, 10½c.; best quality Crushed, 10½c.; Granulated, 10½c.; Ground, 10½c.; White A, 9¾c.; Yellow, C, 8¾c., cash, ℘ lb.

TEAS—The public sale to-day, resulted in the disposal of only a portion of the catalogue at reduced prices for all but Oolongs, which were steady, and Gunpowder and Imperial, which brought rather higher rates. The lots sold included Hyson, 72½c.@90c.; Young Hyson, 65½c.@95c.; Gunpowder, 93½c.@$1 08½; Imperial, 68½c.@$1 03½; Twankay, 40½c.@65½c.; Oolongs, 56c.@63½c., ℘ lb. A moderate private business was transacted at irregular figures.

TIN—Has been in fair request at steady prices.

TOBACCO—Is in more demand at full rates. Sales since our last, 284 hhds. Kentucky at 7½c.@14c.; and 501 cases Seed Leaf, at 12c.@15c., ℘ lb.

ZINC—Sheet has been more sought after at 7½c.@7¾c., ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 136,000 lbs. at 8¾c.@9½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 650 bbls., at 25c.@25½c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business was reported, to-day, at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 10½d. @ 3s. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10½d.@11d.; Corn, 9½d.@10½d. ℘ bush.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ℘ tce.; Pork, 3s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d., and by steamer, 35s.; Butter and Cheese, 30s., and by steamer, 55s.@60s.; Oil, 22s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d. ℘ bush.; Pork, 4s. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ℘ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d. ℘ bush.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ℘ bbl., and 7s. ℘ tierce; Beef, 6s. ℘ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 35s. 6d.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Oil Cake, 30s.; Bone, 35s. 6d.; Tallow, 27s. 6d. ℘ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 11
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	June 11
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	June 14
Jura	Liverpool	Quebec	June 19
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	June 18
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	June 18
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	June 21
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 9
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6

FROM AMERICA.

City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	June 21
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	June 21
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	June 25
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	June 28
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	June 28
China	New-York	Liverpool	July 2
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	July 5
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	July 5
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	July 9
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	July 12
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	July 16

Departure of European Mails.

Mails for Europe, by the steamship *City of Washington*, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at……5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at……5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF DECIDEDLY good appearance desires the acquaintance of some dashing young maiden. A pleasant correspondent will find a "willin Barkis," by addressing cards to [illegible] ARAMIS, Union-square Post-office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

The Sunday Newspaper Train, on the Hudson River Railroad, will leave at 4 o'clock A. M., on Sunday, June 22, and every Sunday during the season.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Fanchon; or, The Cricket.

WALLACK'S—Ireland as it Was—Mischievous Annie.

WINTER GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—The Wizard's Tempest.

OLD BOWERY THEATRE—The Two Galley Slaves—The Innkeeper's Daughter—Knights of the Road.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Syren.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—Opera, Ballet and Pantomime.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Commodore Nutt, the $30,000 Nutt—Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—Exhibition of Paintings.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"Cinderella" and Other Fine Pictures, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

No dispatches were received from Gen. M'Clellan's Headquarters yesterday, but our correspondence, Editorial and other, will be found to contain very full details of events up to and including the 18th. At that time the opinion was entertained that a collision could not long be delayed, and that it might be precipitated at any moment. A dispatch from Fortress Monroe, in mentioning the arrival of a steamer from White House, states that skirmishing had been going on on the 19th, and that the rebels had assumed a more menacing attitude, and would probably try to bring on a general engagement in front of their defensive works, in order to bring our troops within range of their batteries. It is quite likely, however, that Gen. M'Clellan intends to take the initiative, and to choose his own battle ground.

Intelligence has reached Washington that on the 17th inst. the rebels opened fire upon our James River flotilla from the bluff at City Point, with artillery and small arms, but were soon compelled to retire.

We learn from Memphis that Gen. Lew. Wallace has arrived there and assumed command, and that one of his first acts was to take official possession of the *Argus* office—that paper having been persistent in its advocacy of the rebel cause. Two men connected with the Press of this City have been appointed to supervise the editorial written for all the papers. Business matters in the city are rapidly improving. Boats coming North are loaded with freight and passengers. The oath of allegiance is administered to hundreds of people daily, many of whom have recently been in the rebel army.

The Memphis *Argus*, of June 15, notes great activity on the levees. Business men were arriving from all points North preparatory to opening operations. Capt. Edmundson, of Gen. Preston Smith's Staff, had come into town, under a flag of truce, to ask the privilege of removing forty or fifty sick Confederate soldiers. The National flag, according to the *Argus*, was flying over but one private residence—that of a Mr. Baker.

The Nashville *Union* of Tuesday states that the National forces engaged in the second day's fight at Chattanooga were Edgarton's Ohio Battery, Hewitt's Kentucky Battery, Ninth Regiment Michigan Infantry, Col. Parkhurst; Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry, Col. Scribner, and First Wisconsin Infantry, Maj. Brigham. This day's fight lasted six hours, and resulted in the enemy abandoning their battery and evacuating the city. The *Union* reprobates earnestly the policy of occupying such a place as Chattanooga and then abandoning it. It says: "A temporary occupancy of East Tennessee territory is the most disastrous circumstance that could happen. Chattanooga could be held as easily as it could be taken, and we hope to hear of no more expeditions which bring in their train persecutions and death to a people who have never faltered under the most trying circumstances."

It is stated that after Gen. Fremont's army left Harrisonburgh on June 12, the citizens *determined to celebrate the event by an illumination.* In the evening, by the aid of 200 of Ashby's Cavalry, who had come into town, every house was blazing with light in honor of the evacuation. Fifty-three of our wounded and sick, besides six hundred and two previously abandoned, were left behind necessarily. In Harrisonburgh, as has been the case in many other towns in the valley, the women refused to furnish our soldiers with so much as a loaf of bread, while they were busy baking for the rebels, whom they boastingly said would soon make their appearance.

Capt. Atkison, of Company C, of the Fiftieth Indiana Volunteers, with twenty men, captured on Saturday last 6,200 pounds of powder at Sycamore Mills, thirty miles below Nashville, and five miles north of the Cumberland River. The powder was taken up to the city on Saturday afternoon. The company also stopped at Fort Zollicoffer and brought off a 32-pound gun.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a motion was adopted to have the bill for the reorganization of the Navy Department returned from the House, the object being to reconsider the vote by which the Senate agreed to the House amendments. Petitions were presented for a Bankrupt Law and for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. A bill granting the proceeds of certain lands to the Pacific Railroad Company was introduced and referred. A resolution was adopted, inquiring into the expediency of appointing Consuls to the Black Sea ports, recently opened by the Russian Government. A Committee of Conference was ordered on the bill to define the pay and emoluments of officers of the Army. The Pacific Railroad bill was then considered and finally passed—35 to 5. The Senate adjourned pending a question as to the precedence of the Senate or the House bill providing for the confiscation of the property of rebels.

In the House, after the passage of several private bills, a bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means to increase temporarily the duties on imports. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and made the special order for Wednesday next. After some further business of no special importance the House adjourned until Monday.

GENERAL NEWS.

The United States transport *Elm City*, Bowen, from Fortress Monroe, twenty-four hours, to the Sanitary Commission, arrived yesterday. She has on board 350 sick and wounded from Gen. McClellan's army, with which she proceeded to Albany.

Judge E. D. Culver, of Brooklyn, addressed the Ninth Ward Republican Association, at Bleecker Building, last evening, on the all-absorbing topic, the war. He analyzed the great rebellion from a purely legal point of view, and demonstrated that the leaders were guilty of all the most heinous crimes known to the law, and should be awarded their well-deserved fate—the rope.

On Thursday, Marshal Millward, of Philadelphia, sold schooners *Wave* and *Active*, the former of which brought $400 and the latter $1,050. The cotton with which the *Wave* was loaded brought 28½c. the pound. The *Wave* was captured by the pilotboat *G. W. Blunt*, off the coast of Charleston. The *Active* was captured by the United States steamer *Flambeau*, near Stono, S. C.

Berry T. Parker, a prisoner confined in the Alton, (Ill.,) Penitentiary, is about to be turned over to the custody of the United States Marshal, an indictment for treason having been found against him. A similar indictment is said to have been framed against another prisoner in the same institution.

Gen. Allen, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Mississippi, and Capt. George W. Fone, with a corps of Assistant Quartermasters, left St. Louis on Wednesday afternoon for Gen. Halleck's headquarters, whither they had been ordered. In the absence of Gen. Allen the duties of the Department in St. Louis devolve upon Col. Wm. Myers.

In a proclamation "to the loyal people of Ohio," dated June 18, Gov. Tod says: "A prompt and gallant response has been made to the call for three months' men. Over 2,000 have gone to the field, and another regiment will soon be ready to go, leaving an ample force (about 2,000) for State guard duty. But I must advise you that neither of the five regiments authorized to be raised for three years or during the war, is yet full. Recruiting officers have been appointed in the several counties, and I have now to invite your hearty coöperation in filling up these regiments, to secure which, it is deemed necessary only to assure you that our Government stands in immediate need of this force. Arouse, then, fellow-citizens, and thus enable Ohio to maintain her proud position in the good work of crushing out the unholy rebellion."

Brig.-Gen. L. H. Rousseau, who is absent from his command in Gen. Halleck's army on short leave of absence, was complimented with a dinner by the citizens of Louisville on Monday last. Mayor Delph presided, and patriotic speeches, highly eulogistic of the General, were made by Hon. James Guthrie and Mr. Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*. Gen. Rousseau also made an eloquent speech, reviewing the difficulties which he had to overcome in organizing his brigade, extolling its conduct on the battlefield of Shiloh, and giving the credit of the victory there achieved to Gen. Buell, whose soldierly conduct and bravery he praised most highly. In conclusion, he declared that he was for the Government of the United States against all its enemies, Slavery included.

The Stock Market was steadier yesterday than on Thursday, and closed at rather higher prices. The price of Gold left off weaker. 106⅞@106½ ℘ cent. Exchange, 117½@117¾ ℘ cent. on London.

A more active demand prevailed for Breadstuffs yesterday, especially for Flour, prices of which favored sellers; while wheat was quoted steady, and Corn lower. Cotton was in request, as were also Fire-crackers, Foreign Liquors, East India Rice, Groceries, Tobacco, Provisions and Whisky—the latter article at reduced figures. Metals attracted more attention. Calcutta Linseed was actively sought after. A fair business was reported in Hay, Hops, Wool, and Linseed and Petroleum Oils. The Freight engagements were moderate.

Scarcity of Supplies at Richmond.—A special meeting of the Richmond City Council was held last Saturday, to devise some plan to supply the beleagured City with provisions. The President of the Council, as reported in the Richmond *Examiner*, of Monday, said that "there was but one railroad (the Danville) upon which the city could rely for transportation, the others being in the hands of the enemy; that upon that road it was impossible to get freight carried; and that, if some means of relieving the wants of the city were not devised, the poorer classes would suffer actual starvation." There were provisions near by, it was said, in the country; but they did not come forward, because of the passport system, one speaker thought; but probably as much on account of the shinplaster system. In order to lessen the draft upon the supplies in the city, one member proposed that the "multitude of strange young men, without visible means of support, who loafed about the corners of the principal streets," be invited to leave Richmond, and to remain away; but this resolution was killed, on the ground that "some negro would get hold of it, and carry it over to the Yankees, and they (the Yankees) would think we (the rebels) were starving to death."

This is certainly a bad prospect for the rebel capital and the rebel army. The President of the Council, in saying that there was but one railroad reliable, showed that he anticipated some speedy, important and successful movements on the part of our troops; for his statement that all the other roads are in *our hands, is unfortunately not literally true.* It looks as if he expected Fremont at Charlottesville, on the Northwest; Burnside or the *Monitor* at Petersburgh, on the South; and Gen. Morgan (whose column has just passed through Cumberland Gap) at Knoxville or Abingdon, on the West; for with all these points—independent of the Danville Road—are the Richmond rebels as yet in uninterrupted railroad communication; and by two of the lines—at least, that to Gordonsville and Staunton, and that to East Tennessee—does Richmond obtain heavy stores of supplies. In saying, however, that all these important feeders of Richmond were in our hands, the rebel functionary was virtually correct; for they undoubtedly will be ours as soon as our columns near each of them are ready to move. The importance of the movements being speedily made, can be seen from the facts given by the rebels; and when this easy work is accomplished, the temptation to cut or destroy the Danville Road, or some of the bridges thereon, will be too great to be resisted. Then the evacuation of Richmond, if not a military necessity, will most certainly be a physiological necessity—probably the rebels will call it a great physiological movement.

We sympathize with the starving poor of Richmond. If to the other horrors which now beset the besieged rebel capital, are to be added the horrors of famine, the suffering wretches will surely speedily take vengeance upon the bloody despots, who, for their own wicked ends, have already whistled them to irretrievable ruin.

The Prospect at Richmond.

The present condition of military affairs in front of the rebel capital can hardly last for any length of time. The Union army, under the skillful guidance of Gen. McClellan, is daily taking up new positions more menacing to the enemy, and closer to their lines. It is daily enlarging its numbers, daily increasing in strength, spirit and warlike efficiency. Powerful outlying Union detachments on the rebel flank and rear are steadily getting into more suitable positions for joint action or for coöperation. And so far advanced now are matters on our side, for the decisive event, that it is not overstretching the fact to say that all things are ready. At latest advices Gen. McClellan had moved his headquarters across the Chickahominy to a point within about four miles of Richmond, and more than four-fifths of his entire army were also on the rebel side of the same river. It now remains only that he at once make an overwhelming assault on the enemy's lines, or that, by a steady and sure advance for a short distance further, he bring to bear upon them that tremendous artillery which, heretofore, has never failed of success.

The rebel army, on the other hand, according to appearances, is not at all averse to accepting the challenge of battle—not at all unwilling for the speedy commencement of the great combat for which it has waited so long, and which is to decide the fate of the cause for which it has suffered so much. It seems sure that there is now at Richmond all the available military force of the Atlantic Slave States, beside a large share of the fighting material of the Gulf and the Southwest; and this rebel army is so chagrined at the continuous and disgraceful series of retreats it has been made to undergo, that it is determined at last to force an issue, and let its fate abide the result of that issue. There is no other point where half the rebel desperation would be called forth that will be shown in a battle for the Confederate capital. There are few positions left the rebels in the South now where the natural and artificial advantages are greater; and there is no other place the loss of which would be so fatal to the Confederate hopes. It may be doubted whether it would be possible to hold together anywhere a formidable rebel force, if Jeff. Davis were to order the evacuation of Richmond without an energetic defence. Manassas, which the rebel army held the greater part of a year, might be evacuated for strategic reasons; Yorktown might be abandoned under the plea that they could not cope with our gunboats; the line of the Chickahominy, a natural defensive line of Richmond, might be given up; but for the rebel army and the rebel Government to forsake the capital, without straining every nerve to save it, would undoubtedly so discourage the impetuous Southern troops, would so clearly prove to them that there was no point however valuable, no position however strong, no State, however fundamental its retention might be to their success, which they could think of holding against us, that the chances are that they would either throw down their arms in disgust, or retire to their respective States, and there keep up for a time a fruitless and paltry struggle—a struggle not for an independent existence, but one resembling that of a bound but infuriated maniac.

Such is the actual condition and feeling of both the combatants fronting each other today. And the recent operations of them both—the steady advances of the one and the fierce sorties of the other—show that they both keenly appreciate the situation—that they both recognize the fact that another day or another movement may bring on the issue, and be decisive of it. If McClellan be allowed to proceed in his work a very short time longer, the fall of Richmond is an engineering, a mathematical certainty. This the rebel commanders clearly see; and the actions of the 31st ult. and 1st instant, the diversion of Stonewall Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley, and the brilliant manœuvre of Col. Lee in our rear last week, are all efforts to repel or delay our movements, or to call off our troops to the defence of secondary but menaced points. "The time is past," says the Richmond *Examiner* of Monday last, "when delay is hopeful for Richmond. We have no chance for safety now but in driving the enemy back, no hope for peace but invasion of the North itself." The latter part of the rebel programme, a particularly favorite idea with them from the beginning, is now a far more hopeless adventure than the successful defence of Richmond.

In the great and decisive work which Gen. McClellan has now on hand, and is on the eve of bringing to a termination, he needs the *cheering sustainence of the whole country; he needs, what the President is now giving* him, all the troops that can be made effective. Let every possible regiment be given him, that the result be put beyond doubt. Then, with the downfall of the rebel capital, we shall witness the fall of the rebel Confederacy as a formidable or dangerous military power.

Naval Prizes.—The Washington correspondents telegraph that—

> "Congress has inquired why the Prize Courts of Philadelphia and New-York do not take action toward condemning some of the rebel vessels which have been captured. The result of the inquiries may produce facts of a startling character."

We only hope that the inquiries alluded to will be made in the proper quarter. How it is in Philadelphia we, of course, cannot say. But we think we can indicate what will be about the result of the inquiries as to the Court here. They will show that the Court has heard and disposed of about fifty cases, being all but one or two that have been brought before it, having given special attention to the prize business almost to the exclusion of the Admiralty business, which usually occupies most of the time of the Court. They will show also that in about twenty-five of the cases there was no appearance on the part of any claimants, and, of course, the decree of the Court was final, while in the rest appeals have been taken to the higher Courts. They will show that in some of the first and most important cases, in which the main questions of difficulty were involved, going, some of them, to the root of the matter, the right to impose the blockade or to make the seizures, decrees were rendered last Fall by Judge Nelson, in the Circuit Court, with the especial view of having the questions involved presented to the Supreme Court at Washington, at its last term. They will show also, if we mistake not, that the Government is alone responsible for the failure to bring those cases to a hearing there, and that until those questions are passed upon by the Court of last resort, there is no possibility of finally disposing of the most important of the cases, they being tied up by appeals.

These are about the facts which inquiries in the proper direction will produce. Whether they are of the "startling character" referred to, our readers can judge. We do not know what especial object those who put the inquiries on foot had in view, but if the results which we have indicated will not assist that object, they had better be careful to ask of some one who "has been informed" that the facts are different.

France and Mexico—The Emperor's Probable Policy.

Public attention has been scarcely awakened yet to a question now in process of decision—the most important which has ever affected our Republic in its foreign relations. We allude to the policy which the Emperor of the French will adopt in regard to the Mexican imbroglio. On his decision will rest momentous consequences to this Nation and to the world, for years to come. By that will be determined whether America shall enter the stormy sea of European politics—whether foreign interests and monarchical schemes shall find a foothold on this Continent and on our own borders—whether the most vigorous military Power of the world shall erect a Protectorate, supported by bayonets, close by our frontiers, ever ready to interfere in our domestic difficulties, or to take advantage of our misfortunes—or whether Mexico and the North American Continent are to be left to their former isolation, and to work out, in their own way, the Republican idea and their peculiar doctrines. To us, it is a question only second to that of our rebellion—to the world, it is equally momentous. With Europe, the decision may be the beginning of wars and revolutions and complications which shall last for a generation. It is not to be wondered at, that the European Revolutionists are in the highest excitement over the question. They know well the trembling nature of a Revolutionary throne—how fatal may be a single blunder to Napoleon's dynasty. They can see no horn of the dilemma which shall not weaken the skillful ruler, whose good fortune, thus far, has been equal to his prudence.

Though at this very moment, the order may have gone out which shall affect the destinies of this Continent and the possible peace of the world, through such distant periods of time, we here can only speculate what that order may have been. Judging from the Emperor's extraordinary prudence and caution, his thorough intelligence in public affairs, and the self-control which he has shown himself capable of, where the temptations of ambition must have been far greater than they are here, we might reasonably expect that, after accepting the indemnity and satisfaction which the Mexican Government will certainly offer, he would quickly withdraw and pocket the insult to French honor in the recent defeat, leaving the Mexicans to arrange their own affairs themselves. Still, we can not know the springs which move the actors on the public stage. It may be that the army is growing discontented, and needs action; it may be that Napoleon desires to show that in the New World as in the Old, he is master of the situation, and can control Mexican revolutions, and perhaps eventually intervene with much more prospect of success, in our civil war. He may have the ambition to possess an American kingdom, governed by a member of his family. He may have been looking to the possible acquisition of Texas—a country, it should be remembered, larger than France, and the best cotton-district in the world—in the apparently certain case that our Union should be permanently shattered. All these things may have moved him. Who can judge how much or how little. On the other hand, there would come up to his mind the enormous difficulties of conquering Mexico; the expenses which his embarrassed finances could ill support, the undying hostility and possible war which he would probably eventually bring on with the United States—all for a mere gewgaw, and an acquisition of no practical value. To these considerations must be added the discontent at home, and the growing movements of the French Liberal party, which would render such a war most impolitic. We confess that we incline still *strongly to the opinion that the shrewd Emperor* will adopt the pacific policy, and that America will continue to be free from European plots and complications.

Our Iron-Clad Navy.—The European journals exhibit great anxiety to learn the progress of our new iron-clad navy. This curiosity, though natural, is hardly fair; for both France and England take the utmost pains to envelop all *their* iron naval constructions in the densest secresy. We shall not enlighten them, except so far as to tell them that, such is the present activity of the Government, we shall, before the end of the present year, and probably before the rebellion is completely crushed, have a larger and more powerful iron-clad navy than either France or England, or than France *and* England combined. Since the passage through Congress of the Appropriation bill for this purpose, every muscle has been strained at our Navy-yards and foundries, both public and private. Mailed warships, of every form—gunboats, batteries, monitors and rams, fitted, some for sea service, and others for harbor defence—are now being constructed at New-York, Brooklyn, Greenpoint, Philadelphia, Troy, and in Connecticut. The revelations contained in the intercepted private letter of Mr. Rebel Roving Commissioner Rost, show conclusively that Napoleon, in his own words, "fears the rising navy of the United States." If he knew with what rapid strides it is "rising," his fear would probably amount to a panic. As for England, while Parliament chatters and their old-fogy Admiralty wrangles with Capt. Coles, our foundries and dockyards resound with the lusty music of a hundred trip-hammers and riveting-tools. How the wefts of the Future are woven in with those iron strands! Who knows to what service they will be put? One thing we know—the Power possessing the strongest iron navy holds the empire of the seas, and seizes the hegemony of the nations. With the end of this war the United States passes from the *gristle* state into the *man*, and our iron ships are the Thor's hammer in our hands.

Emancipation in Missouri.

It is evident that Slavery cannot exist for any length of time in the State of Missouri. The mere fact that the question is being agitated all over the State seals the doom of the institution. Slavery can neither continue to exist in the midst of protracted war, nor of hostile agitation. The State Convention of Missouri last week gave reluctant consideration to the President's compensated-emancipation message; and responded that practical action on the proposition was at present uncalled for. But this week an "Emancipation Convention" has sat at the State Capital, at which 195 delegates were present, who represented twenty-five counties, or nearly one-fourth of the area of the State. By this Convention, resolutions were adopted recommending the gradual emancipation of the slaves in the State, and the acceptance of the aid tendered by the general Government. The mere fact that such a Convention could be held in Missouri, indicates the marvelous change that has taken place in the condition of that State since two years ago—at which time such a meeting, at such a place, would probably have cost the life of every man who attended it. The growth of public opinion in a State like Missouri, is extremely rapid; and opinion hardly gets formed on any topic, ere it is overtaken by public action upon it. If twenty-five counties were represented in the Convention now, we may expect that all the counties in the State will be represented next year, and that the same year will see the question authoritatively submitted to the vote of the people.

The meeting and the action of this Convention is not the only symptom of the change going on in the public opinion of Missouri on the Slavery question. A great part of the Press of the State is now in favor of emancipation. In St. Louis alone there are four powerful daily newspapers, three printed in English and one in German, which advocate emancipation; and the only journal of any influence on the other side of the question, the *Republican*, seems very anxious to prove that it is not *Pro*-Slavery. In St. Joseph also, and in a considerable number of other large towns in the State, there are vigorous emancipation journals. Everywhere the question is discussed; everywhere the people are beginning to recognize the fact that they must soon decide it.

The gross number of slaves in the State, by last census, was 115,000; but those familiar with the subject estimate that the number has been reduced by one-half since that time. The war last Summer completely unearthed the institution in nearly half the State. Many slaves were taken by their frightened masters into Arkansas; many fugitives fled to Kansas and other Free States; many were liberated by our troops on their march; and the absence in Price's army of the masters of thousands of them, completely *demoralized* them (as the French say) for future service as slaves. The negroes of Missouri are a tolerably intelligent class; and there is no doubt that a system of gradual emancipation there would work kindly and easily; and that the bulk of those now held to service would thereafter be employed as free laborers. The inauguration of such a system would greatly help the growth and prospects of the giant young State of the Southwest; and we are rejoiced that the day of its realization is evidently so rapidly approaching.

Still Another Specimen of Rebel Chivalry.—We have already commended to the attention of our friends on the other side of the water, who are bemoaning the terrible treatment to which the population of the Southern cities are subjected to by the "brutal Northern soldiery," divers specimens of the chivalrous conduct that characterizes *rebel* soldiers at home. As we are careful always to take these from so veracious a source as the Southern journals, our sentimental foreign writers will hardly question their authenticity. Here is a new specimen from a late Charleston *Mercury*:

> "It has repeatedly happened within the last few days that ladies have been rudely accosted and insulted by soldiers in the public thoroughfares. In some instances *outrages of the most flagrant character have been committed, with perfect impunity, by men wearing the uniform of the Southern volunteers.* We do not *know who the offenders are; but we do know that, in the city of Charleston, such acts cannot and will* not be allowed to continue. We call upon the officers of the troops now stationed here to protect *our ladies*, by the enforcement of sobriety and good behavior among the men of their commands, and by visiting upon the first soldier who may be shown to have conducted himself in the manner we have mentioned, swift, severe and public punishment."

Movements of Gen. Buell, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 20.

A private letter received here, states that Gen. Buell has started with his whole army for East Tennessee *via* Huntsville.

Another private letter, from New-Orleans, says that the report published in New-Orleans of the surrender of Fort Morgan is incorrect.

Accident to Gen. Strong.

CAIRO, Thursday, June 19.

Gen. Strong was seriously wounded to-day by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of Capt. Dean. The ball passed through the General's right arm and lodged in his side, whence it was extracted.

College of New-Jersey.—The Commencement exercises of this Institution take place at Princeton on Tuesday and Wednesday next. The Oration before the Literary Societies will be delivered on Tuesday forenoon by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The Alumni meeting will be held in the afternoon, and in the evening orations will be pronounced by eight members of the junior class. On Wednesday, speaking by members of the graduating class, together with the Master's Oration by Alfred H. Kellogg, of the class of 1859.

Matinee at the Winter Garden.—To-day Prof. Anderson gives his first matinée at the Winter Garden, when the burlesque of "The Wizard's Tempest" will be performed. There is no doubt that it will be well attended, as it affords an opportunity for children to [illegible] some very pretty sorcery [illegible] hour most delightful [illegible].

LATE NEWS FROM MEMPHIS.

Gen. Lew. Wallace in Command There—The Argus Newspaper Establishment taken Possession of—Guerrillas—Business, &c.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, June 18.

Gen. Lew. Wallace has assumed command of this city. His first official act was to take possession of the *Argus* office, which has been outspoken in its sympathies with rebellion. T. Knox, of the New-York *Herald*, and A. D. Richardson, of the *Tribune*, have been appointed to supervise all editorials which appear in the papers.

Threats having been made to tear down the Union flags flying over the houses of some of the citizens, the Provost-Marshal has issued orders instructing the guard to shoot down anyone attempting to haul down the flag, or offering any insult or molestation to such citizens who have thus manifested their devotion to the Union.

An order is also issued to imprison all officers carrying concealed weapons.

Guerrillas are prowling about the country. Five were arrested last night by pickets, in the outskirts of the city.

Guerrilla bands are still engaged in burning the cotton in the counties of Northern Mississippi, which has not already been destroyed by the owners.

Owing to a scarcity of change, the Board of Aldermen have voted to issue $100,000 in fractional notes, as the public exigencies may require.

Boats going North are loaded to their utmost capacity with freight and passengers.

The oath of allegiance was administered to over 600 yesterday, one-half of whom were soldiers.

The *Avalanche* says that the rebel authorities have ordered the rolling stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad from Panola to Meridian.

OUR MEMPHIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The City Quiet—Trade Reviving—Great Scarcity of Articles of Necessity—An Enthusiastic Milliner—The Newspapers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, June 15, 1862.

No noticeable change in the outward aspect of affairs at this place, has occurred since my last. Perfect order and quiet still prevail, and, except for the dearth of business and the deserted appearance of the streets, one might imagine that all the exciting scenes and momentous changes of the past year were the mere phantoms of a fevered dream, and the Memphis of to-day is the Memphis of two years ago.

Even the apparent differences are steadily disappearing. Trade is being resumed. Many stores have been reopened and others will be as soon as the resumption of communication with the North enables their owners to replenish their exhausted stocks. It is surprising to realize the extent to which the South was dependent on the North for almost all the necessaries of life, as evidenced by the scarcity here of articles of prime necessity. Of course we have all heard such stories reiterated time and again, but amid the abounding plenty of the North it was impossible to realize the irritating discomfort of such a condition of affairs. For months before the arrival of our troops, scarcely one store in twenty was doing any business in this great commercial city of the South, and in even these few the scanty goods remaining looked like the last unsalable remnants of a bankrupt's stock. Think of visiting all the clothing stores in a city of twenty-five thousand people, in search of a single garment which would fit, without reference to color, material or style, or of shopping through two or three streets to procure a paper of pins or needles, a spool of thread, or a skein of sewing-silk.

Some of your readers may recollect seeing some short time ago, the card copied into some of the New-York journals, of a certain Miss Pride, an enterprising lady of Memphis, engaged in the millinery and mantua business, in which she announced her sudden discovery that it was in the highest degree unpatriotic for the omnipotent and all-conquering South any longer to depend upon New-York and Philadelphia, Paris and London, for its fashions and its fabrics, and accordingly proclaimed herself the Jefferson of a new Declaration of Independence, in accordance with which she should be prepared in future to clothe the maidens and matrons of the sunny regions in styles and material exclusively Southern. I visited yesterday the establishment of this enthusiastic and patriotic lady. It contained some dozen or so rather ancient-looking straw bonnets, several pieces of ribbon, mostly marked Philadelphia, a wreath or two of artificial flowers, and several empty show cases. Evidently Southern creative talent had not equaled the lady's hopes, and the blockade seemed to have proved rather a serious impediment to business.

Some articles which we have been in the habit of regarding as almost necessities the people of Memphis have learned by stern necessity to do without. Tea and coffee have been held at almost fabulous prices, and latterly it has been scarcely possible to procure them at any price. Daily, since our arrival here, the Government transports have been besieged by women anxious to procure these articles at any price. Salt, though scarce and high, could still be had. A gentleman told me yesterday that he had not seen a bit of cheese for six months, and butter was almost equally rare. Bacon, salt beef and, indeed, all kinds of salt provisions, have been extremely high. A lady informed me that she had spent an entire half day in seeking a pair of ladies' shoes. Thread, sewing silk, steel pens and stationery of all kinds were hardly to be found.

One very serious inconvenience, perhaps as severely felt as any other one thing, was the scarcity of material for light. The article most commonly in use throughout the South was coal oil. Of this the stock was totally exhausted. Efforts have been made to use cotton seed oil as a substitute, but it was found not to answer the purpose, nor could any efficient substitute be found.

Add to these inconveniences the annoyances, exactions and *tyrannies of the Confederate military authorities, and the unchecked outrages of the rebel* soldiery, and judge how much hold the Jeff. Davis Government has taken in the hearts of the people of this section.

A comprehension of these things is necessary to a clear understanding of the state of feeling now existing here toward the Union army and the National Government—a feeling rather of acquiescence in the restoration of the Union than of either joy or indignation thereat. This explains, also, the perfect submission of the people in deed to the new order of things, while many of the citizens and all the newspapers still claim to consider themselves as members of the Confederacy.

The course of the newspapers of this city has been a somewhat anomalous one. While in the North they were regarded as among the most malignant and mendacious of rebel journals, they appear to have had the ill luck at the same time to fall under the ban of suspicion among the Confederate powers. The *Avalanche* has, for some time, been regarded as unsound, especially since it passed into the control of its present proprietors, and in order to avoid the danger of such suspicion, it has often assumed and expressed sympathies and sentiments which, I am inclined to believe, it by no means felt. When our troops first arrived here, the *Avalanche*, though still assuming to belong to the conquered party, counseled quiet and dignified submission as the only course by which the city could preserve at once its safety and its self-respect. It now assumes to be neutral, and is evidently only awaiting the lapse of a decent interval to come out squarely on the Union side.

The *Argus*, during the rebel occupation of Memphis, chiefly distinguished itself by its attacks upon Gen. Beauregard. To such an extent did they carry this, that Pierre Gustave several times threatened to suppress the libelous sheet. It is pretty generally suspected here that this was the end really desired by proprietor, as the concern has probably proved rather an unprofitable investment for some time past, and they undoubtedly thought that to be suppressed [illegible] their expectations [illegible] from the National authorities, judging from the [illegible] which they herald every [illegible] to the Union cause, and their querulous complaints of every act on the part of either the National Government or any of its officers, which looks toward retributive justice to the rebels. The *Appeal*, having transferred itself to a position "where," to use its own language, "it can still proclaim its views untrammeled, and continue to give its entire support to the cause with which it has identified itself," finds itself somewhat inconvenienced by the change. The few stray copies which occasionally reach us here, instead of news, are principally filled with grievous lamentations over the lack of means of obtaining information, and pathetic appeals to its friends to forward to it copies of other Southern journals. Northern newspapers it considers totally unreliable. Its Richmond correspondence claims an indefinite number of tremendous victories to have been achieved by the redoubtable "Stonewall" Jackson over Shields, Banks, Fremont, and I know not how many others, but the particulars given are exceedingly misty and incomprehensible—leaving an indefinite impression on the mind of the reader that the victor succeeded in escaping with considerable loss from a very hot place.

Other Southern news, we have little of. Beauregard is variously reported to be at Okolona, at Columbus, Miss., and at various other points, but it seems probable that he has at present very little force at any point in this section, a large portion of his army at Corinth being employed in garrisoning various places where Confederate stores have been accumulated, while it seems certain that a portion of it, at least, has been dispatched to reinforce the army of Richmond. I do not look for any more great battles in this region. If Richmond falls, the fate of the Confederacy is sealed.

No news, as yet, from the expedition which started for White River some days ago. It is expected that, in addition to the capture or destruction of one or two rebel gunboats and a number of transports which are reported to be at or near Jacksonport, they will meet and bring down Curtis' army, now reported to be at Batesville.

Gen. Lew Wallace, with his division, is reported to be encamped some nine miles from the city, and may be expected to enter the city at any time.

Whether Gen. Wallace will assume command here is not yet ascertained. Some complaint has been made among the "sympathizers" in this place of the severity of Col. Slack's rule, but generally it appears to be pretty satisfactory thus far to all who own allegiance to the Union.

The complaints in this morning's *Argus* and *Avalanche* of the suddenness of Col. Slack's order prohibiting the circulation of Confederate money are untrue. When our troops first arrived, the impression was generally circulated that the use of Confederate money would be forbidden immediately, and since that time the holders have been industriously engaged in getting rid of it. The little that now remains in the city is in the hands of those bitter Secessionists who still perversely hope in the final success of their cause, and to whom the loss will be a just retribution for their efforts to overthrow the Government.

The Post-office will again be opened to-morrow, and thereafter the mails will regularly connect us with the North.

LOCAL MILITARY NEWS.

GEN. SPINOLA'S BRIGADE.

Senator Spinola progresses well with his brigade. He has received, through Gov. Morgan, from Secretary Stanton almost unlimited power in the matter, and has so planned and carried out his measures that it is doubtful if his command can be surpassed by any in the field, so far as original qualifications go. One regiment, we hear, will be raised in the vicinity of Syracuse, a region prolific in fighting men, and which, thus far, has been more generous than any other portion of the State. Spinola's command, so far as raised, is quartered at the Union barracks, at East New-York. The ground is high and healthy, and is admirably adapted for all purposes of drill and military instruction. We hear that no man will hold a commission in the Spinola Brigade who is not thoroughly competent, and can prove it from the start.

SECOND REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

In compliance with a requisition made by Maj.-Gen. Sandford, the officers and members belonging to this regiment now in the City, will assemble on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 12 M., at their armory, in full uniform, white pants and white belts, to escort the remains of the late Capt. McMahon, Twenty-fifth N. Y. V., who lost his life in defence of his country.

JAMES BRADY, Captain Commanding.

Concert in Aid of the Sanitary Commission.

The Mercantile Library Association of this City having, through their President, Charles Osgood, proposed to give a Concert at the Academy of Music, in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission, the proposal has been acceded to by Dr. Bellows, President of the Commission, in the following note:

New-York Office, No. 498 Broadway,
June 19, 1862.

Charles Osgood, Esq., President of the Mercantile Library Association:

Dear Sir: The very generous and humane offer you make in behalf of the influential Association over which you preside, is most welcome to the Sanitary Commission. Even more valuable than the money which your proposed Concert would pour into our always sinking treasury, would be the interest and sympathy which the hearty personal coöperation of so many intelligent young men, in our behalf, would awaken in the community. Besides, it is to the mercantile class that we owe our main support. The substantial merchants of this City have kept our treasury at the level of efficiency up to this date. If their sons and successors, that are to be, take up our cause, what may we not expect from their united efforts?

With gratitude for your prompt and timely proposition, I have the honor to accept it in the name of the Sanitary Commission. I hope an appreciating public will sustain your enterprise, and that the sighs and groans of many sick and wounded men will be hushed by the mingled music of your Concert and your charity. Respectfully yours,

HENRY W. BELLOWS, President.

[Communicated.]

Dr. R. Hunter on Chronic Bronchitis.

LETTER NO. V.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: Having pointed out those affections of the *nose, throat* and *larynx* which go before and prepare the way for *disease of the lungs*, I come now to speak of *chronic bronchitis*, the most common form of pulmonary disease. Chronic bronchitis is a *local* inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the air tubes, and is simply a *catarrh of the lungs*. It does not differ from catarrh of the nose in the *effects* it produces upon the *mucous membrane*. Thickening, enlargement of the mucous follicles and ulceration takes place in the air tubes of the lungs the same as in the air passages of the nose, but the effect upon the *health* is very different in the two cases. In bronchitis, thickening of the mucous membrane diminishes the *size* of the air tubes and shortens the breath. When the nose is obstructed by unhealthy secretions, or so charged by disease as to make it difficult for us to breathe through the nostrils, we can breathe through the mouth, but when the bronchial tubes in the lungs are obstructed or diminished in size, we can only find relief by the cure of the bronchial disease.

Bronchitis, then, is a disease of the lining of the bronchial tubes ramifying the substance of the lungs. This lining, or membrane, is very sensitive to every external influence, and is hence liable to become irritated by sudden changes of weather, by impure air, by the fine particles of matter which fill the atmosphere of workshops, or float upon the wind in dusty streets, by the hundred irritating causes which meet our breathing in almost every place. The most common cause, however, is cold, showing itself first as a *catarrh of the nose*, next affecting the *throat* and *larynx*, and lastly involving the bronchial tubes, when the disease is known as a seated "*cold in the chest*," or *Bronchitis*.

The acute symptoms usually subside after a short time, but unless the patient is properly treated he does not return to his former good health. He discovers a slight disposition to warmth in the hands towards evening, and cannot take the same exercise as usual without discovering that he is "*short of breath*." Still he is pretty well, and if the season be Summer, he may go on until Fall without *expectoration*. But as the Winter approaches he begins to cough, and the expectoration is found to be yellow. He may also find the fever increased to decided *hectic*, with *night sweats* and rapid *loss of flesh*, in which case he will probably die before Spring, with all the symptoms of consumption. Still this is not consumption at all; it is simply a *chronic catarrh of the lungs*.

It is very common for chronic Bronchitis to assume a milder form when it is spoken of as a "*Winter Cough*." It comes on with each Winter, and as regularly subsides during the Summer; but at every succeeding recurrence, it manifests itself in greater severity, and [illegible] complete. This form of [illegible], if neglected, will as [illegible] ... [illegible] The mucous membrane of the lungs becomes altered in structure, and pours forth a matter which has all the qualities of pus. Hectic fever supervenes, and the disease tends slowly, but surely, to a *fatal termination*.

Another form of Bronchitis is peculiar to middle life and old age. It is distinguished by the quantity and the character of the matter expectorated. Usually, there are two fits of coughing in the day—one on awakening from sleep, in the *morning*; the other in the *evening*. There is considerable difficulty of breathing while the paroxysms of coughing last; but it passes off as soon as the lungs are freed from the viscid secretion. *The patient is feeble; he may*, however live, and attend to light duties for several years. But the countenance gradually assumes a pale bluish tint, the body wastes, the blood becomes thin, and death ensues, apparently from the constant drain kept up by the discharge from the lungs. Some patients die from exhaustion in five or six months; but I have known others to survive for as many years.

There is still another form of this disease, called "*Dry Bronchitis*." The essential character of which consists of chronic inflammation, attended by a *thickening* of the mucous membrane, by which the air *tubes* are diminished in size, and also in the secretion of a dense, *glutinous* kind of matter, of a greenish or bluish-white color, by which they are still further obstructed. The smaller bronchial tubes are often entirely stopped, and occasionally a tube of very considerable size becomes *sealed* up by this matter. This affection is so common in this climate, that in some degree, it is probable two out of every three suffer from it. "In the most favored parts of France," says Laennec, "fully one-half of those arrived at adult age will be found, on careful examination, to present evidence of a thickening of some portion of the mucous membrane of the lungs."

The symptoms of *Dry Bronchitis* are not marked by severity. It is the most insidious of pulmonary complaints. The subject of it is conscious only of being *short-breathed*, when ascending an elevation or attempting to run. When a large portion of the lung is involved, a sense of oppression is experienced after meals, and on every slight exertion. By some, this oppression is referred to the opposite side of the chest to that on which the disease is situated, or to a remote part of the same side, or even to the region of the stomach. After a time, *difficulty of breathing* comes on, and continues for several days—the patient complaining of *tightness* in the chest, which is relieved by cough and the expectoration *of a tough, jelly-like* substance. The cough by which this matter is raised is a mere *rasping effort* to clear the throat, and may probably not occur more than once or twice daily, and almost unconsciously to patients themselves. On inquiring if they have a cough, they will, almost without exception, answer, "No!" yet, during your conversation, they will, perhaps, *hack* and raise a little jelly-like mucus half a dozen times. At intervals, the cough is more severe, and comes on in *paroxysms*, when it is too commonly regarded as simply "*nervous*." If the stomach be at all deranged, it is fashionable to regard it as a mere "*stomach cough*," or as being caused by "*liver disease*," while, in fact, the derangements of the stomach, liver, kidneys, and of the uterine function, which exist, are but so many consequences of this very condition of the lungs. There is something so gratifying in being assured by the family physician, that there is "*no danger of Consumption*," that "this cough is a *mere trifle*, and will *speedily pass away, if only left to itself*," that it is not surprising the flattered patient entirely overlooks the important fact that no careful examination of the lungs has been made, to determine the health or disease of this organ; that this gratifying opinion, therefore, is founded on nothing reliable, and, reduced to its intrinsic merits, is simply tampering with human life.

Most "*coughs of long standing*," unattended by free expectoration, are caused either by this condition of the bronchial tubes, or by incipient tubercles in the lungs. The "neglected cold," which so often proves the herald of Consumption, is but another variety of this disease.

The frequency of this form of Bronchitis—its slow, insidious and treacherous progress, and the disastrous consequences to which it so often leads—should awaken from their lethargy all who are nursing *dry* coughs of long standing, in the vain hope of growing out of them. However slight and apparently unimportant such coughs may seem, they lead on, by sure *gradations*, to a premature grave.

As this letter has already extended to much greater length than at first intended, I shall describe the *treatment* in my next.

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Pulmonary Diseases,
No. 832 Broadway.

New-York, June 20, 1862.

Zephyr Merino Undergarments,
FOR HOT WEATHER,
Originally introduced by us twenty years since.
A great variety of genuine goods at
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery, and
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"Why the Shoe Pinches."—Boots and Lasts made on Prof. Meyer's new principles, which remedies all existing difficulties of the feet, and prevents corns and bunions. WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton-st. and No. 387 Broadway.

Buy Neck-ties at Perego's,
For 15, 20 and 25 cents.
New store, No. 85 Nassau-st., near Fulton,
And at No. 175 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Noiseless Sewing Machines, acknowledged to be superior to all others—No. 495 Broadway, New-York. Agencies throughout the United States.

At Miller's, No. 387 Canal-st., Ladies' Gaiters at 12s., Slippers and Ties, 6s. and 7s. per pair, with ladies', misses', boys' and childrens' Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Suitable Summer Covering for the Feet.—Boots and Shoes of every variety and kind can be procured at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Permanent Cure for the Ruptured.—Sent free to any one afflicted with rupture or hernia. Address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

MARRIED.

Baker—Haws.—On Thursday, June 19, at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Joseph H. Price, D. D., assisted by Rev. Henry L. Jones, Matthew E. Baker to Eliza, daughter of Wm. H. Haws, deceased, all of New-York.

Guthrie—Johnson.—On Thursday morning, June 19, by Rev. S. S. King, Samuel Guthrie to Agnes E. Johnson, all of Williamsburgh, L. I.

Herrick—Simonson.—In Richmond, Staten Island, on Thursday, June 19, at St. Andrew's Church, by Rev. Theodore Irving, B. D. Herrick to Miss Mary E. Simonson.

Rogers—McMichael.—In Saratoga Springs, on Thursday, June 12, by Rev. A. T. Twing, Rev. Robert C. Rogers, Rector of Emmanuel Church, Little Falls, to Miss Louisa McMichael, of the former place.

Story—Dockson.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 19, by Rev. N. E. Smith, Mr. Zachariah Story to Miss Maggie J. Dockson.

DIED.

Beach.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 19, Clara E. Beach, aged 14 years, 7 months and 4 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 223 Atlantic-av., this day, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. The Atlantic-av. and Bedford cars pass the door.

Esselstyn.—While a prisoner in Richmond, Va., on Saturday, May 31, from wounds received at the battle of Hanover Court-house, Lieut. Richard Esselstyn, Twenty-fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., son of Hon. Charles Esselstyn, of Hudson, N. Y., aged 21 years.

Houseman.—In Stockton, Cal., on Wednesday, May 14, Catharine Reich, wife of John H. Houseman.

L'Hommedieu.—In Newark, N. J., on Thursday, June 19, William L'Hommedieu, aged 26 years and 19 days.

The funeral services will be held at the First Reformed Dutch Church, Market-st., on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

McMahon.—Capt. Michael McMahon, Twenty-fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. Vol., who was killed at the late battle at Hanover Court-house, Va.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 128 St. Mark's-place, East 8th-st., on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock precisely. His brother officers who may be in the City, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend. The interment will take place at Calvary Cemetery.

Murray.—In this City, on Thursday, June 19, Charles Murray, aged 22 years, 1 month and 28 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, Wm. Murray, No. 87 West 27th-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, to which the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Meldowny.—In Williamsburgh, L. I., on Friday, June 20, after a lingering illness, Ann Amelia, wife of John V. Meldowny, aged 29 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her brothers, Edward M. and William Lockhart, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 31 Ainslie-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

Nanno.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 14, Miss Amelia D. Nanno, daughter of the late Mr. James Nanno, of Brooklyn.

Palmer.—Killed, instantly, in action, at the head of his men, at Fair Oaks, Va., on Sunday, June 15, Lieut. Joseph Lancaster Palmer, Jr., Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Sickles, and acting Assistant-Adjutant-General, only child of Joseph L. and Margaret Martinez Palmer, of this City.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of Col. Spencer W. Cone, No. 140 West 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on Sunday, June 22, at 3 P. M., and the remains will be taken thence to Trinity Cemetery for interment. Friends of the family, and members of the Excelsior Brigade, are respectfully invited to attend.

How sleep the brave who sink to rest,
With all their country's honors blest.

☞ Sunday papers please copy.

Peet.—At St. Martinsville, La., of congestive fever, Laura, daughter of Eleazar and Maria C. Peet, aged 1 years and 10 months.

Rand.—At his residence in Philadelphia, on Monday, June 9, Benjamin Howard Rand, in the 71st year of his age.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

Rudd.—In Sag Harbor, on Saturday, June 14, Bessie [illegible] Budd, widow of the late Edward F. Budd, of this City, aged [illegible] years.

[illegible].—[illegible], on Tuesday, June [illegible], of wounds received at the battle of Fair Oaks, James H., son of Capt. Geo. W. and Margaret [illegible], of Company E, First Long Island Volunteers, aged 17 years, 2 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of his brother, No. 289 Sackett-st., South Brooklyn.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 298.—June 20, 1862.
52, 12, 58, 75, 11, 22, 23, 56, 67, 49, 46, 62.
Kentucky, Class 299.—June 20, 1862.
54, 63, 34, 9, 29, 2, 51, 53, 23, 57, 56, 6.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 330.—June 20, 1862.
43, 57, 36, 2, 12, 63, 26, 49, 34, 9, 29, 40.
Delaware State Lottery, Class 367.—June 20, 1862.
73, 28, 43, 52, 7, 46, 54, 44, 66, 70, 39, 50.
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PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,

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SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.

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ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

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DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

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Danville, Pa., June 2, 1862.

Dr. Wm. H. Gregg—*Dear Sir*: In February, 1861, I was afflicted with the sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using it I experienced relief, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours, truly,

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Vascular Excrescences cured and guaranteed.
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Practical Chiropodists.
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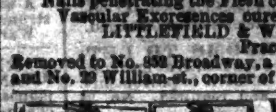

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Superintendent North Branch Canal.

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Office of the U. S. Prize Commissioners,
No. 39 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.—By the United States Marshal, under the direction of the United States Prize Commissioners, on MONDAY next, the 23d instant, at 12 M., at the Union Stores, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

The cargo of the schooner *Napoleon*, consisting of
323 bbls. resin.
2,000 red oak staves.
A small lot of yellow pine lumber. Also,
The cargo of the schooner *Emeline*, consisting of
750 bbls. resin.
286 casks resin.

E. H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
U. S. Prize Commissioners.

DYSPEPSIA, CONSUMPTION AND FITS CURED.—DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, of No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J., has lately published a treatise on "Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations," for the positive and permanent eradication of the above complaints, which he is willing to send to any person free, on the receipt of name and address.

GREAT BARGAINS IN TEAS, 50c. TO 75c. Grocers' Hams, 7c., warranted; Coffee, 20c.; Butter 18c.; Flour, $5, $5 50 and $6 50 per bbl. Everything cheaper than at any other store in New-York.

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No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF WASHINGTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 21st day of June, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, HEARTBURN, ACIDITY OF STOMACH, WATER-BRASH, &c., use TADMAN'S COMPOUND MAGNESIA LOZENGES.
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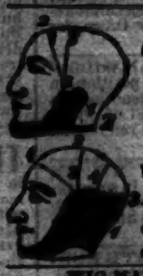
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York Times, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.



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No. 39 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.—By the U. S. Marshal, under the direction of the U. S. Prize Commissioners, on FRIDAY NEXT, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer—

The cargo of the *Henri Lewis*, consisting of
301 bbls. Molasses.
58½ bbls. Molasses.
31 hhds Sugar.
1 bbl. Sugar.
72 cases Gin.
2 cases Clothing.
6 cases Linseed Oil.
Also, the cargo of the *Anna*, consisting of
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263 Chairs.
1 lot Copper Sheets and Bolts.

E. H. OWEN,
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The above sale is postponed to WEDNESDAY, 25th.

Office of the U. S. Prize Commissioners,
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PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.—By the U. S. Marshal, under the direction of the U. S. Prize Commissioners, on SATURDAY next, the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn, SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

THE CARGO OF THE SCHOONER ALBERT,
Assorted, for the Southern Market,
consisting of Salt, Coffee, Raisins, Oil, Sugar, Preserves &c., &c. Catalogues will be ready on Friday, at the office of Simeon Draper, No. 26 Pine-st.

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RECENT COUGHS and COLDS, PLEURITIC PAINS, &c., are quickly and effectually cured by its diaphoretic, soothing and expectorant powder.

ASTHMA it always cures. It overcomes the spasmodic contraction of the air vessels, and by producing free expectoration, at once removes all difficulty of breathing.

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CONSUMPTION.—For this insidious and fatal disease no remedy on earth has ever been found so effectual. It subdues the inflammation, relieves the cough and pain, and removes the difficulty of breathing, and produces an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs.

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Chapter V.—On the Plantation—The Planter's Dwelling—His Housekeeper—The Process of Turpentine Making—The Dying Boy—The Story of Jim—Sam Murdered—Pursuit of the Overseer.
Chapter VI.—The Planter's Family—The Old Nurse—A White Slave—Woman's Opinion of Slavery—The Negro Quarters—Sunday Exercises—The Taking of Moye.
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Chapter VIII.—The Negro Hunter—Young Democracy—Startling Statistics—A Freed Negro.
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Chapter XIX.—Homeward Bound—Parting with Scipio—Why this Book was Written.
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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE Brigade has been established at Lafayette Hall, New-York, and at No. 341 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

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REV. DR. LITTLEJOHN, OF THE CHURCH of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, will preach a baccalaureate sermon before the Class of 1862 of Columbia College, at Trinity Chapel, on SUNDAY EVENING, June 22, service to commence at a quarter before 8 o'clock. The President, Faculty, Trustees, members of the Alumni Association and students of the College are invited to attend. The Graduating Class are requested by their Committee, to appear in gowns.

"THE PREDICTED DESTINY OF THE United States in connection with the coming of Christ about 1866-68, and the ensuing Millennium, with an examination of the question, whether Louis Napoleon is the future Man of Sin." (2 Thess. ii.) A lecture upon this, by Rev. M. BAXTER, Episcopal Minister, in Mission Chapel, corner of Broadway and 26th-st., on SUNDAY, at 4 P. M.

A UNION ARMY MEETING WILL BE held in the State-st. Congregational Church, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Board of Publication of the Reformed Dutch Church, for army purposes, on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. STRICKLAND, Chaplain of the New-York Forty-eighth, and others. Collection taken. All are cordially invited to attend.

A UNION ARMY MEETING WILL BE HELD in the Reformed Dutch Church, Mott Haven, Rev. Mr. [illegible], Pastor, in aid of the Board of Publication for army purposes, SABBATH at 7½ P. M. Addresses from able and eminent speakers may be expected. Collection taken. The Pastor will conduct the services. All are cordially invited to attend.

AT THE STATE-ST. CONGREGATIONAL Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, Rev. NEWTON HESTON, Pastor, preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject of morning's sermon—The Promise and Lessons of Summer. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Lecture and Prayer meeting every Tuesday evening.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. SUNDAY services at 10½ o'clock A. M., 3½ and 8 o'clock P. M., afternoon being for deaf mutes. Rev. Dr. STAUNTON, of St. John's Chapel, will preach in the morning, and Rev. F. C. EWER will deliver another of his sermons on the Bible in the evening. Seats free.

REV. MR. JONES, ASSISTANT MINISTER AT the Church of the Epiphany, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near Canal, SUNDAY EVENING. Strangers moved in the neighborhood are cordially invited to this recently improved and renovated church.

REV. H. MATTISON WILL PREACH AS USUal in the new independent Methodist Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., (St. John's,) on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. By special request, the evening discourse will be upon the subject of Marriage. Seats cheerfully provided for all strangers.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley-place.—Rev. HENRY E. MONTGOMERY, Rector of the Church of the Incarnation, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 4 and 8 o'clock P. M. Seats free. The regular Quarterly Collection in aid of the church will be made at each service.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st. Religious exercises in the Mission Chapel EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited. Direct route through Broadway to Worth-st., thence to the Five Points.

ORDINATION.—MR. JOHN P. WATSON WILL be ordained to the Gospel Ministry by the Third Presbytery of New-York, on SUNDAY (to-morrow) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av. Sermon by Dr. A. D. SMITH; charge by Dr. BURCHARD; the Moderator, Rev. C. P. BUSH, to preside.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE EXAMINER, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, looking for Eternal Life, at the soon coming of their Life Giver, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of pure Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. A stranger in AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; 7½ o'clock P. M. by the Pastor. The public invited. Seats free.

"A GREAT WORK."—REV. I. S. KALLOCH will preach upon *The Great Work of Nehemiah*, SABBATH MORNING, and in the EVENING upon *The Psalms of David*, in the Laight-st. Church, corner Laight and Varick sts., St. John's Park.

THE HUTCHINSONS "UP TOWN."—The HUTCHINSON FAMILY give one of their Grand Musical Concerts at Prof. Mattison's Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on MONDAY EVENING next. Tickets, 25 cents. For the benefit of the Sunday School.

THE ANNUAL SERMON BEFORE THE Church Missionary Union of the General Theological Seminary, will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at St. Peter's Church, 20th-st., near 9th-av., by Rev. ALEXANDER H. VINTON, D. D.

"THE RELIGION OF JOY" WILL BE THE subject of the SUNDAY EVENING discourse at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BA[illegible], Pastor of Elm-place Congregational Church, will preach at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH—NORFOLK-ST., near Grand. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. M. SEARLES; at 7½ P. M. sermon to young men. Preaching TUESDAY, and Prayer-meeting THURSDAY EVENING.

FIFTIETH-ST. M. E. CHURCH SOCIETY now worship in the hall southwest corner of 3d-av. and 50th-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are invited to attend.

AT THE TWENTIETH-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. E. PETERS, of Williamsburgh, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Sermon in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

REV. DR. W. R. WILLIAMS WILL REPEAT TO-MORROW EVENING in the Baptist meeting-house on Grove-street, Jersey City, the sermon recently delivered in Providence, R. I. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

FOURTH-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st. Services in this church on SUNDAY NEXT, 22d inst., at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING, and at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. Rev. JOHN PARKER, D. D., Pastor.

THE AFTERNOON SERVICE IN THE Reformed Dutch Church, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., under the pastoral care of Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, will commence at 4½ o'clock. Morning service at 10½ o'clock, as usual.

THE STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AT MOzart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, in behalf of the children of deceased or disabled soldiers, closes TO-DAY. Miss [illegible] will give some of her popular Scotch ballads and patriotic songs in the EVENING.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.—DUTCH REFORMED CHAPEL.—Rev. Dr. VAN NEST will preach in this Chapel, on West 56th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 4 P. M. Sabbath School at 3½ P. M.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH—FIFTY-THIRD-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. ALEXANDER McLEAN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public is cordially invited to attend. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

A DISCOURSE ON THE PROPHECIES that relate to present and impending events, will be preached by the Pastor of Mount Zion Church of the Second Advent, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

CHURCH ORGAN EXHIBITION.—THE large organ just completed for Christ Church, Poughkeepsie, is on exhibition THIS DAY, at Jardine & Son's factory, corner of White and Centre sts. The public are respectfully invited.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½. Seats free. Strangers are invited to attend.

OLD MEN.—REV. G. T. FLANDERS WILL DEliver a sermon on SUNDAY EVENING, *Of Old Men*. Services morning and evening, at the usual hours, at the Second Universalist Church, cor. 11th-st. and 2d-av.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—(Rev. Dr. ROCKWELL'S)—Schermerhorn, near Nevins-st., Brooklyn. Sabbath services until further notice, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING WILL (D. V.) BE continued in Astor-place every week-evening next week, by Rev. M. BAXTER, of the Episcopal Church, as during the last five weeks, at 6½ o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, LEXINGton-av., corner of 30th-st., Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 8 o'clock P. M.

REV. DR. ROGERS WILL PREACH IN the South Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner 21st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock.

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FURNITURE.

A FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING—wishes to dispose of some very neat furniture, such as carpets, nearly new, oil-cloths, two handsome suites of parlor rosewood furniture, (eight pieces in each suite,) covered in crimson and gold silk brocatel, rosewood centre-tables, pictures, ornaments, &c. &c. Furniture was made to order by Belter & Co., in Broadway, and has not been used six months; is just as good as new, and will be sold very low. If applied for immediately, will sell one suite for $100. Address HUDSON, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE—in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Suites $20 and upward. Also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PAtent polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 235 Water-st.

HIGHLY SCENTED
[illegible]
TOOTH POWDER.

THE FOLLOWING RENDERS COMMENT SUPERFLUOUS:
PRESIDENTIAL MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April [illegible], 1862.
Dr. AMOS JOHNSON, No. 73 East 13th-st., New-York:
Sir: The case containing your FAR-FAMED TOOTH-POWDER has been received, and I cheerfully testify to its superiority to all others I have used, in thoroughly cleansing the mouth, purifying the breath, and whitening the teeth.
[illegible]
For sale at druggists. Trade supplied. [illegible] only by Dr. A. JOHNSON, Dentist.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 60 Liberty-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a place in the country as chambermaid and fine washing and ironing; has four years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., second floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and to do the fine washing and ironing, or as nurse, and to do plain sewing; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 47 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A neat, obliging girl, with the best of reference, desires a situation in City or country, in either of the above capacities; can operate on the Wheeler & Wilson Machine. Apply at No. [illegible] 6th-av., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young girl of 17, as chambermaid and waitress; would take care of children; will be well recommended from her last place, where she can be seen until engaged, No. 29 East 28th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as a first-class cook; understands pastries and jellies; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; prefers the City; best of City reference given. Can be seen, for one week, at No. [illegible] 1st-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; the country preferred; or would go as cook and seamstress; five years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. [illegible] East 11th-st., rear building, between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman as good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City reference, and has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 137 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable young woman; understands bread, pastry, puddings, pies, &c.; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. [illegible] 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable girl, as cook; is willing to do housework; country situation preferred; City reference given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 173 East [illegible]-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Apply to her present employer, No. 22 West 30th-st., near 5th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable, steady Protestant girl with undoubted reference, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a good cook and baker; washes and irons in the best style. Apply at No. [illegible] 6th-av., up stairs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED A SITUAtion by a finely-educated and experienced lady as housekeeper in some respectable family, widower's preferred; is fond of children, and will do her best to please; is a fine seamstress also; best reference given and required. Address M. F., Box No. 137 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER—AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady, without incumbrance, wishes such a position, in a widower's family; would be capable of attending to a physician's office, when required; is not afraid of work and will do her best to please; has first-class references. Call at No. 121 White-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN American lady, a situation as housekeeper in some respectable family; is competent to take entire charge. Call or address a note to Mrs. R. L., No. 228 Spring-st., near Varick, for one week.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as housekeeper or seamstress, by a respectable widow lady; would have no objection to go in the country, or have the oversight of children. A line addressed to Mrs. H. A. B., Box No. 110 *Times* Office, will be attended to, or can be seen at 283 Grand-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as laundress; does up linens in style; or as cook; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and game; will fill either situation; wages $8. Call or send to No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED AS first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; has lived with some of the best families in this City; the best of City references given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Scotch Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; has no objection to go out by the day; good City reference. Call at No. 1 Patchen-place, 10th-st., west of 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as laundress. Apply at her present employer's, No. 74 West 20th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a respectable woman; could take care of an infant, or of larger children. Apply at her present employer's, No. 137 West 46th-st., three doors from Broadway, immediately. No objection to the country.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a most respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family, or would have no objection to do light chamberwork; can produce the best of City reference. Inquire, for two days, at No. 31 West 18th-st., in the rear.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO [illegible] at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

COLORED HELP—COLORED HELP.—Wanted, a situation as first-class cook, or as chambermaid, or laundress, either in City or country. Inquire at TITUS', No. 247 Thompson, corner 4th-st.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper's assistant, or as an entry clerk; City reference given. Address H. W., 35 West 44th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a steady man, who can be highly recommended by his last employer, where he has lived for the last five years. Address T. R., Box No. 144 *Times* Office, or Mr. Londen, No. 73 Bleecker-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a single man, German, as gardener; has had many years experience in this country; thoroughly understands his business, and is not afraid of work; can give the best of references. Call on or address H. R., at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS gardener by a very respectable single Englishman, thoroughly competent in his business; would prefer to be with a member of the Episcopal Church; would have no objections to take care of a horse and carriage. Address, for two days, W. W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS ASSISTANT GARDENER.—WANTED, A situation by a young man, as assistant gardener on a large place; or would take a small place as gardener; understands the management of grapery, green-house and peach houses, and can come well recommended from his last employer, for sobriety, industry and capability. Address GARDENER, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young man, lately over; is a good driver, *understands the care of horses, stock, &c., and general farm and* gardenwork; has excellent reference from home. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS WAITER.—A GENTLEMAN WOULD LIKE to find a situation for his waiter. He speaks French and English, and can come well recommended. He would prefer a place in the country for the Summer. He can be seen at his present employer's, No. 161 West 23d-st.

HELP WANTED.

A BARKEEPER.—WANTED, A BARKEEPER in a hotel, few miles from New-York; none but those that thoroughly understand the business need apply. Address, stating what salary is wanted, G. R. DAYTON, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

A PROTESTANT NURSE.—WANTED, A Protestant nurse, to take care of several small children. Apply at No. 56 East 31st-st.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, DURING THE SUMmer months, a salesman acquainted with the City book business. ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE FANCY GOODS house, a man familiar with the jewelry and fancy goods trade. Address Box No. 1,780 Post-office, with real name. None but those who have had experience need apply.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A FINE CHESTNUT SORREL HORSE FOR SALE—15½ hands high, flag tail, perfectly sound and gentle; speed about 3:15. He is of great endurance, a fine roadster, excellent as a saddle horse, perfectly broken to all harness. Will be sold at a reasonable price, the owner having no use for him. Inquire at MACKEY'S stables, 23d-st., below 6th-av.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES, FAMILY ROCKAways, top and open buggies, hotel and depôt wagons, grocers and business wagons; second-hand wagons taken in exchange; 60 horses, 100 set harness, at No. 10 Nevins-st., and No. 184 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

HORSE FOR SALE.—DARK BROWN, SEVEN years old, good traveler, sound and kind, will work in any harness. May be seen at Mr. KETCHUM'S stable, Love-lane, Brooklyn.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

J. H. JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 150 BOWERY.—Wedding and Visiting Cards, &c., latest styles; specimens by mail. Also, Watches, Jewelry, Silver-ware and Plated-ware, of the best qualities, and at low prices.

COAL, &C.

TO BLACKSMITHS—TO BLACKSMITHS.—Pure Cumberland Coal, just received from the American Coal Mines, and ready to deliver in quantities to suit purchasers, by CHARLES L. YOUNG & CO., northeast corner of 30th-st. and 3d-av.

A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, AND EXPERIenced operator, having two sewing-machines, would like to obtain work, either in large or small quantities; drawers, underskirts, bustles, or similar light work preferred. Address W., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY C. SCRIBNER, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT ORIGINAL MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS, BY THE BEST AMERICAN ARTISTS.

HENRY C. SCRIBNER will sell on WEDNESDAY, June 25, at 11 o'clock, at his gallery adjoining the salesroom No. 111 Nassau-st., a few doors south of Beekman-st., a magnificent collection of original modern oil-paintings, among which will be found Church's original "Study of the Deluge;" D. M. Carter's chef d'oeuvre, "The Death of the Virgin;" "The [illegible]," by [illegible]; "The Roman Flower Girl," by Augero. Also, choice specimens by Wm. Hart, Geo. H. Hall, S. Coleman, Jr., J. O. B. Inman, T. P. Rossiter, Johnson, Lapp, Boughton, Jameson, Wenzler, Howe, Parker, Yewell, Kissell, Pratt, Hubbard, Pattison, Waterman, Van Beest, Miller, Cafferty, Tate, Pyne, Wydeveld, Blondell, Bonfield, McEwan, Kyle, Chapman, Richards and others. Also, "The Embarkation," by Van Asselyn, of Holland; "Christ and His Disciples at Emmaus," by Francisco Solimena, of Naples, with genuine certificate from H. Farrer, of London; "The Interior," by Meyer, of Rome; "The Draught Horse," by Herring, of London. The two last are from the collection of the late Mr. Daniels, and were painted to order. Also, specimens by Van Ingen, Lacroix and others.

This is not a sale of a gentleman leaving for Europe, nor of a nobleman, but it is a sale of GENUINE PAINTINGS, mostly contributed by the artists themselves, and will be fully guaranteed by the Auctioneer.

The attention of CONNOISSEURS is respectfully requested to this sale, as this is by far the FINEST COLLECTION offered at auction in some years.

The public are respectfully invited to visit the Gallery, where the above Paintings are now on exhibition, with catalogue.

T. B. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AT AUCTION IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J.—C. V. BATES & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 24, 1862, at 2½ o'clock P. M., on the premises, one hundred full-sized lots, situate on blocks numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, on Water, East Jersey, Smith, Port, Lafayette sts., and on Jaques-place, comprising the most desirable and beautifully situated building sites ever offered for sale in Elizabeth; the situation being remarkably healthy, and ground high and surrounded by fine dwellings in every direction, a short distance from the residence of Gen. Scott, and overlooking the most beautiful garden and nursery, of 40 acres, in the State; within 10 minutes' walk of 12 churches, schools, railroad depôts, &c., &c. Communication with the City of New-York 20 times a day by railroads and steamboats. Also, will be sold at the same time, a very beautiful new cottage, containing 12 rooms, with all modern improvements, situate on Water-st. Ground 100 feet front and rear, by 200 in depth. Terms of sale, which will be liberal, made known at the time of sale. N. B.—Should the weather be unfavorable on the 24th inst., the sale will take place on the next fair day, on the premises, at 2½ o'clock P. M. The boat leaves New-York at 12:30 A. M., from Pier No. 2 N. R., and the cars at 12 o'clock M., from Cortlandt-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, SATURDAY, June 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, medallion do., carved rosewood marble-top centre-tables, elegant gilt frame pier mirrors, with marble-top, pier bases and cornices to match, mahogany and black walnut dressing bureaus, carved black walnut suite in green reps, antique Bombay chairs, oak frame mirrors, mantel mirrors, chandeliers, lace curtains, rosewood marble-top etageres, centre tables, washing machine, lace curtains, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, about 100 staff officers', line officers' and cavalry swords. Also, for account of whom it may concern, watch and chain and 46 sets gilt jewelry.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on MONDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a small Vermont pony, warranted perfectly sound and full of spirit, with Indian blood, good in harness and under the saddle. Also, an English saddle and bridle, a single harness, silver mounted, a two-seat Rockaway, in perfect order, with shafts and pole, a double harness and a ladies' side saddle. The property of a gentleman going to Europe.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

INSURANCE STOCKS AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) June 21, at 12½ P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Great Western, Marine, and Merchants', Home, Niagara, East River, Rutgers, Hope, Brevoort, and Resolute Fire Insurance stocks.

CHAS. A. LENT, Auctioneer—Newark, N. J.

A LARGE TRADE SALE OF CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.—Will be held at Newark, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, June 25, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the large Union Dock building, near Centre-st. depôt. Catalogues will be furnished for the sale.

JAMES M. MILLER AND WM. KENNELLY will sell, under foreclosure, on TUESDAY, June 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, five valuable lots of land on southwest corner of 37th-st. and Park or 4th avs. The location is unsurpassed; surrounded by first-class dwellings.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., sofa beds, bureaus, chairs, tables, wardrobes, mirror, bedsteads, carpets, feather beds, hair mattresses, stoves, china, glass and crockery ware.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.

Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH beg to inform their friends and the public that the OCEAN HOUSE will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st of July.

Also, that they intend to keep it in every respect FIRST-CLASS, and worthy of a continuance of the extensive and highly appreciated patronage it has hitherto enjoyed. The music will be furnished by Mr. Wm. G. Dietrich's favorite Harmonic Orchestra, which has been engaged for the season.

Rooms can be engaged at the Ocean House, or at the Clarendon Hotel, New-York, where a diagram of the house can be seen. KERNER & BIRCH.
CLARENDON HOTEL, New-York, June 13, 1862.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

KEYPORT PAVILION, KEYPORT, N. J.—The undersigned takes this method to inform his friends and former patrons of this favorite resort, that he is now prepared to receive boarders on reasonable terms. Good bathing, fishing, &c. Boats leave foot of Robinson-st., at 4 o'clock, daily,—7 o'clock from Keyport. GEORGE J. KIBBEE, Proprietor.

THE PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY, will be opened for the season on the 14th of June. Families can obtain rooms in suite, or completely furnished cottages, with or without board. Arrangements have been made to run stages to and from all the trains of the Long Island, Brooklyn and Jamaica Central Railway during the season.

CLIFF HOUSE, RYE, WESTCHESTER County, is open for the season. There is a fine bathing beach, also accommodation for horses, carriages and boats. For further information apply at the Clarendon Hotel, or at the book-store of Messrs. Tompson Brothers, under the Albemarle. W. B. BORROWS, Proprietor.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—NO 155 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST. Gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen can be accommodated with a choice of rooms and good board, in a first-class, brown-stone house. Location unsurpassed. Dinner at 6; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN *can obtain pleasant rooms and board, at No. 147 9th-st.*, a few doors from Broadway. References exchanged.

A FEW FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, en suite or single, with first-class board, at moderate prices, for the Summer. All the modern improvements. Dinner at 6. References given and required. No. 24 University-place, corner of 9th-st.

BROOKLYN.—ROOMS FOR SINGLE PERSONS or for families, at No. 16 Clinton-st. This house has been recently altered and renovated, so as to render it in every respect a desirable residence. References required.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY, IN A STRICTly private family, between 12th and 23d sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Good references given and required. Address, for two days, HOME, Station D, Bible House.

RESTAURANT MEALS SERVED AT ALL hours of the day; also, furnished rooms to let. Prices moderate, at No. 43 Walker-st., west of Broadway, New-York. WM. C. GREENE, Proprietor.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODERATE prices, can be had at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, FURNISHED rooms, at No. 166 West 9th-st., with or without board.

INSTRUCTION.

ALL PRINCIPALS, SCHOOL OFFICERS, and others, who desire to learn, through the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," of well qualified teachers, *for any department of instruction*, are requested to notify us as early as convenient.

Well prepared TEACHERS are invited to call.

References: Rev. J. H. Brakeley, Pres't Female College, Bordentown, N. J.; John H. Willard, Troy, N. Y.; D. C. Van Norman, LL.D., New-York; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College; Pres't Hitchcock, Amherst; M. N. Wisewell, Eagleswood Military School, N. J.; Hon. Henry Barnard, LL.D., Hartford; W. H. Wells, Supt. Instruction, Chicago; Barnes & Burr, Ivison, Phinney & Co., Blakeman & Mason, Publishers, N. Y. G. S. WOODMAN & COMP'Y, Agents for Schools and Teachers, No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

"AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU," NO. 561 BROADWAY.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, (gratuitously.) References—Revs. Cuyler and Van Norman; Professors Northend, Calkins, Phelps. Wanted, two teachers of mathematics and military tactics; several of music, French and painting. SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 212 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

SWIMMING LESSONS IN THE PARLOR.—Newest invention, by Professor THEO. DUMAR. Instruction in DUMAR'S Dancing Academy, No. 35 7th-av., corner of 13th-st. Lessons for ladies by Mrs. Dumar.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD—FOR THE APPREHENSION of the party who passed a $3 counterfeit bill of Hartford Bank at a stand in Biddle's Grove, at the South 23d-st. Sunday School Excursion, on the 19th inst. JAMES HULL, Hull's Mill, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.

[illegible]

THE WILDMERE HOUSE, (late Greenwood Lake Hotel,) having been newly and elegantly furnished and repaired throughout, will be open for the reception of boarders and guests on the 1st of MAY, 1862. This beautiful and healthy resort, combining a rare perfection of mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing, boating, &c., with all the quiet home comforts which an experienced caterer and well-cultivated farm and garden abundantly supplied with fruits can produce, presents attractive inducements to families selecting a Summer retreat, at reasonable rates.

To secure a choice of apartments, address T. ATWOOD, Greenwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y. (Chester Post-office,) or refer to JNO. S. CALDWELL & SON, No. 24 Pine-st. Visitors will take Erie Railway at 7 A. M. or 4 P. M. to Chesterville, where they will change cars for Warwick. Carriages will be in readiness to convey them to the lake on the arrival of the trains.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LIMITED NUMBER desirous of procuring board in the country for a few weeks, will find agreeable accommodations in a plain, quiet family at Milton, Ulster County, a few minutes walk from the river. Accessible daily by steamer *Mary Powell*, from foot of Jay-street. The place abounds in picturesque scenery and delightful drives, commanding a view of the Hudson for many miles. For particulars inquire of WILLIAM ALLEN, Hall of Records, or of PHEBE F. HALLECK, Milton.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE MOST MAGNIFIcent place for three families, without small children or nurses, and single gentlemen, can be had within an hour's ride, six times per day by cars and boat, fare 10 cents, at an elegantly furnished private mansion; healthy location, very extensive grounds, bordering on Long Island Sound; hot and cold baths in the house; bath-house for salt water bathing, piano, bowling-alley, billiard-table, stabling, &c. Address BREWSTER, Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE.—THE SUBSCRIbers have opened their residence at Meadowside, for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farm house well shaded, with airy rooms, situated near the water, with bathing, &c. Location healthy, surrounded with shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages. Stage daily to steamer. Address Locust Valley, L. I. W. C. & J. D. PERKS.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO ladies and a lad, in a quiet family, where there are few or no boarders. The location must be healthy and shady, and within half an hour's ride from the 27th-st. depôt, also on the Harlem or New-Haven road. Address M. H., Box 190 *Times* Office, with full particulars of terms, &c. References exchanged.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—A FEW BOARDers can be accommodated in a family whose large and beautiful residence commands charming views of the Hudson; the drives and walks are numerous and delightful; plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables, shade and lawn. Address C. B. A., Box No. 186 *Times* Office, for particulars. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE HUDSON.—The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to Mrs. J. L. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st., N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD AT A FARM HOUSE, 30 miles from the City, near Glen Cove, L. I. Situation by the water, and pleasantly cool and breezy. Terms reasonable, and table liberally supplied. Also, accommodation for carriage and horses. Steamer *Jesse Hoyt* leaves Peck-slip daily, at 3:45 P. M. Apply to RICHARD COX, Esq., No. 150 Broadway.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. A large number of persons can procure board in pleasant and healthy locations, Bergen and Rockland Counties, in private families of farmers. Inquire at the Office of the Company, foot of Cortlandt-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FIRST CLASS boarders will be taken at the old Parsonage House, at Rossville, Staten Island. The house is very pleasantly situated, overlooking the river. At present there are no boarders or children. Address J. H. B., Box No. 162, *Times* Office.

COUNTRY HOUSE—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, near Garrison's Station, opposite West Point, to let or lease. Apply to T. M. FRANKLIN, office No. 7, 2d floor, Union Building, No. 52 William-st., or W. D. GARRISON, near the depôt, at Garrison's Station, Hudson River Railroad.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MILTON, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y.—One or two families can obtain pleasant rooms and excellent board in a private family. For further information, address L. T., Box No. 3,956 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED, WITHIN AN hour's rail or boat from the City, for two families; one requiring four, the other two rooms. Apply, with full particulars as to location, price, &c., to J. L., Box No. 387 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON—Thirty miles from New-York, ½ mile from depôt; splendid mansion, large airy rooms, fine river view, ample grounds and shade. For particulars, call on D. W. BIXBY, No. 8 Astor-place.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A VERY PLEASANT farm-house, north side Long Island. Terms, $4 to $6 per week. Inquire of E. WETMORE, Nos. 4 and 6 Washington-place.

MUSICAL.

$150.—NEW 7-OCTAVE PIANOS IN ROSEWOOD cases, iron frames, and over-strung bass for $150; do., with moldings, $160; do., with carved legs and inlaid name board, $175, $185 and $200; do., with pearl keys, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible]; new 6¾-octave, $135; do. [illegible]-octave, [illegible]. The above pianos are fully warranted, and are the greatest bargains that can be found in the City. Please call and see them. Second-hand pianos at [illegible]. New melodeons at extremely low prices. [illegible] new and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let, at $2 and upward per month; rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange for new; cash paid for the same. Foreign sheet-music at two cents per page. All kinds of music merchandise at war prices. A pianist in attendance to try new music.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

$150. BEST PIANO. $150.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW MUSIC FOR THE NATION.—"FREEdom, Truth and Right"—A national song, with a grand stirring chorus; poetry by H. F. Donlevy; music by Carl Heinemann. This grand chorus is to be sung by a large number of German Musical Societies at Jones' Wood, on the 25th inst., and it should be sung on the 4th of July by the entire nation. The words are in English and German. Price 30 cents. Mailed free. It is also issued on a small sheet. Price 2 cents; postage 1 cent; $2 per 100.
HORACE WATERS,
Publisher, No. 481 Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN NEW PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—Some very fine second-hand pianos, suitable for families or schools, in good order and cheap—far more desirable than cheap made new pianos. Pianos and melodeons to let, and rent applied, if purchased.
T. S. BERRY, No. 598 Broadway,
between Prince and Houston sts.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6¾ and 7-octave, $175 to $300.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

TEACHERS.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—A GENTLEMAN REsiding near Boston, who has had for many years the care and instruction of youth in Spanish countries, proposes to receive four or five youth, of Spanish or French descent, for the purpose of teaching them English in the shortest time possible. He refers to George G. Hobson, Esq., No. 42 South-st., and to Theodore W. Riley, Esq., No. 7 West 16th-st., New-York. Address E. W., Box No. 4,223, Post-office, Boston.

A FRENCH LADY, WHO HAS TAUGHT French with great success for several years past, desires a situation in this City, where lessons in French would be received as an equivalent for board. Would like a situation in a seminary. Highest testimonials will be given. Address FRENCH TEACHER, No. 124 West 20th-st.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—No. 335 Broadway, New-York. Teachers and Correspondents wanted for desirable openings. Several Principals wanted, with capital, to take charge of Select Schools; and a teacher of military tactics, and a lady for English, drawing and music. N. B.—Pupils wanted for good schools. RICE & ANDREWS.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, experienced in teaching, and whose present engagement closes July 1, desires a situation; is willing to teach the whole or part of the time; City references and the highest testimonials given. Address H. A., Box No. [illegible] New-York Post-office.

A HIGHLY ACCOMPLISHED LADY, who has been teaching in the South, and left without her salary, wishes a situation to teach, if only for her board. Best of references. Address L. B., Brooklyn Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH and classical teacher, wishes to obtain a situation in some school or family. Address PROFESSOR, care of E. Sprout, Esq., No. 63 Wall-st., New-York.

HOTELS.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
THE WASHINGTON HOTEL, LIVERPOOL.

This new and magnificent building, the finest and most elaborately finished hotel in the United Kingdom, covers an area of 1,200 square yards and contains 200 noble and spacious rooms, fitted up with every requisite and luxury that modern art and experience can furnish.

The chief coffee room will accommodate 300 visitors, and is conducted on the American and Continental system.

The Hotel is situated on a commanding and beautiful site, in the very heart of the town, opposite the chief railway station, St. George's Hall, Free Public Library and Museum, the Wellington Monument, and within easy distance of the new Great Landing Stage on the River Mersey.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR [illegible]—[illegible] Real Estate, at Newark, N. J., situated on Broad and High sts., with two fronts. One of the most elegant establishments in the vicinity of New-York. The house is [illegible] feet wide, with various depths, built of stone, in the most costly and complete manner, finished with every modern convenience, and beautifully surrounded with evergreens and shade trees. There are 1½ acres of ground, [illegible] feet on Broad-st. and [illegible] feet on High-st. The upper part of the garden is tastefully laid out in serpentine walks, filled with evergreen trees and shrubbery. Grape arbor [illegible] feet long, with several kinds of choice grapes—all kinds of berries and fruits. Also, two beautiful Summer-houses. Large brick barn and carriage-house, stable, coach-house, &c. Terms easy. The place must be seen to be appreciated. A photographic view of the house, with full particulars, may be seen at the office of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE IN CONNECTICUT.—FOR SALE IN HARTFORD—A desirable residence situated on Washington-street, one of the finest avenues of the city. The grounds contain over one and a half acres of land, fronting on Washington and Park sts., and are handsomely graded, containing ornamental and fruit trees, shrubs, &c. The house is of brick, with brown-stone foundation, large and comfortable, in good order, with gas, Connecticut River water, bathing rooms and other modern conveniences. The stable is brick with a rear entrance from another street. For particulars inquire of or address
WM. C. ALDEN, No. [illegible] Main-st.,
Hartford, Conn.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE Hudson for sale or exchange, situated at Sing Sing, and five minutes' walk from depôt; splendid mansion, carriage-house, &c., with six acres, finely shaded, and magnificent view of the river. The place must be seen to be appreciated. Will be sold much below its value. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to C. L. JONES, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., about 12 miles from this City, a country seat, consisting of a fine large house, and about 4 acres of garden land, barn, &c. The house contains 12 rooms, and can be seen at any time; possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to JOHN S. SEABURY, No. [illegible] Water-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY E. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 46 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—[illegible] miles above Harlem Bridge, on Hunt's Point Road, a cottage containing 10 rooms, with stable and carriage-house, and about five acres of land, including a garden already planted. Will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises, or of J. B. SIMPSON, 25 Chatham-st., N. Y.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED at a farm-house in Connecticut at Hawleyville, 1½ miles from depôt on the Housatonic Railroad; it is an elevated, pleasant and healthy location. Address THOS. S. TAYLOR, Hawleyville, Conn.

AT ASTORIA.—TO LET, ON VERY REASONAble terms, a well-built cottage, with nine city lots, and coach-house, stable, &c. Inquire on the premises, corner of Broadway and Academy-st., or at No. 25 Chatham-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A BRICK HOUSE IN [illegible], with two adjoining lots, or exchange for improved City property or farm near salt water, Long Island preferred; lots on 72d-st.; Croton water and gas in the house. Also, a handsome residence on 3d-av. and 72d-st., with [illegible] lots to let, more or less, as the parties may agree. All in good order. Apply to JOHN CALLAHAN, 3d-av. and 72d-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT ELEGANT brown-stone front house No. 317 2d-av., southwest corner of 21st-st., size 22x60; handsomely-finished and complete with all improvements, and in perfect order, built expressly by the owner for his own use; will be sold at a low figure on easy terms. May be seen during the day. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, Gold Pen Manufacturer, No. 163 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot, on southerly corner of Van Brunt and Fremont sts., Brooklyn, near the Atlantic Dock; has store on first floor, with water and gas; house in good order; store now occupied as a bakery. Price $3,200. Terms easy. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 130 Pearl-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN IN Brooklyn—price $4,500, worth $6,500. House is brick, three stories, with dining-room and kitchen in basement, lot 25 by 100 feet; neighborhood unexceptionable. Agents need not answer. Address C. E. F., Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—THE two-story frame house and lot corner of Smith and Ainslie sts.; the Grand-st. line of cars pass within two blocks; will be sold on very easy terms. For particulars, apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 130 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A FARM OR COUNTRY PLACE—A first-class brown-stone house in Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry. Apply to BROOKS, Printer, No. 3 Division-st., N. Y., stating location, &c.

$1,800.—FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A small three-story brick house and lot, within five minutes' walk of the Hamilton ferry; has store on first floor; rents for over 16 per cent. on $1,800. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 130 Pearl-st., New-York.

FURNISHED COTTAGE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE—To close an estate, No. 1 Phillips-row, Skillman-st., north of Myrtle-av. Price $2,500.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 37 Nassau-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER FARM FOR sale at auction, by order of the Surrogate, being the late residence of Roswell Reed, deceased, at Coxsackie, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres; is in very fine order, and highly cultivated; has an extensive river-front and wharf, with two farm-houses, which, with the outbuildings, are all new, and built in the most thorough and improved manner; the orchards are large, and a part of the soil is unsurpassed for grapes, fruit, &c. The location is perfectly healthy, with beautiful river and mountain views; communication by cars and steamboat with New-York and Albany six times daily. The premises possess superior attractions for a gentleman's country-seat, or for an agriculturist, combined with the cultivation of grapes, fruits, &c., and for convenience and advantages is equal to any farm in the State. The sale will take place on the farm, on the 1st day of July, at 12 o'clock, and will be sold without reserve, or postponement, to close the estate. Ten or twelve thousand dollars can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired. Possession on the day of sale. [illegible] Fitch, Esq. on the adjoining farm, will show the premises, boundary lines, &c.
ALMET REED,
PETER A. VAN BERGEN,
Administrators. No. 196 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR PRODUCtive City property, a valuable farm of 100 acres, on the east bank of the Hudson River, four miles south of Poughkeepsie; land first quality, with a fine river front, one half mile from Milton Station, on the Hudson River Railroad. For particulars, apply to J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—THREE TO FIFTEEN ACRES choice garden lands, for trucking, nursery or fruit and flower gardening—a good opportunity. Liberal terms, and lease 1 to 7 years; no rent required until fairly started. Apply at No. 270 Washington-st., corner Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. JOHN BRAINERD.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST located stores in the City of Brooklyn, No. 285 Fulton-st.; has been occupied, for the past ten years, as first-class family dry-goods store. Possession given immediately. Inquire of J. O. WHITEHOUSE, next door.

$175.—TO LET—VERY LOW TO A SMALL, respectable family, the upper part of a nice house, in excellent order, conveniently arranged, pleasantly and conveniently located. Apply on the premises, No. 156 West 43d-st.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power.
SAMUEL LEGGETT,
Superintendent.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET.—HALF OF FIRST FLOOR ON BROADway to rent, cheap, suitable for offices or most any kind of business. Inquire at No. 197 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS TO LET—At No. 47 East 23d-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE RESIDENCE OF a family going to Europe, in the vicinity of 5th-av. and Union-square. A four-story double house, elegantly furnished, and complete with every modern convenience; will be let to a private family for one or more years. An application from a first-class private boarding-house would be entertained. A fine stable can be had with the house, if desired.

ALSO,

A superior pair of coach horses, bay, with long tails; very stylish; perfect in all respects; together with coach, barouche, harness, &c. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST AND cheapest marble mantels can be bought at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., and No. 64 1st-av., near 3d-st., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

[illegible] INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York, May 31, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. to the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company for the year ending May 1, 1862, and the certificates therefor will be issued on the 10th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company. Also a semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 38 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 28 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until FRIDAY, the 27th day of June, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," authorized by Chap. 88 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved April 26, 1860.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On the presentation to the Comptroller of the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, May 28, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 16, 1862.—In pursuance of the terms of the Debt Certificates of the denomination of One Hundred Dollars, ($100,) issued for fractional allowances of premiums for stock differences on the Consolidation in 1853, notice is hereby given that the certificates of the said denomination still outstanding will be paid at par on the first day of November next, when the next semi-annual payment of interest on the same becomes due, at the BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, after which date interest on the said certificates will cease. In the meantime, the said certificates will be redeemed at par, and accrued interest at the said Bank of Commerce, at the office of J. E. Thayer & Bro., Boston, and at this office. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—JOHN S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 134 Canal-st. Loans furnished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can enter the same on the books of the office, free of charge. Property rented, and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurance effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage. JOHN S. GILES.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, have, by a resolution, dated June 17, 1862, ordered a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds.

The payment of the dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1862.

The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer at the time of payment in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, } Trustees
HENRY GRINNELL, } I. & M. Canal
JUNE 17, 1862.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 20, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a cash dividend of five per cent. out of the net earnings of the six months ending 30th inst., and a stock dividend of five per cent. out of the accumulated surplus, both payable on and after 1st day of August next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York. The dividend certificates to be issued for fractional shares will not be entitled to future dividends, until converted into full shares. The transfer books will close on the evening of July 12, and open August 3. By order of the Board of Directors. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 18th inst.

By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1862.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The holders of the Michigan Southern First Mortgage Bonds, which fall due Nov. 1, 1860, and of the Northern Indiana First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due Aug. 1, 1861, are requested to present them at this office for payment, on the 20th inst. Interest will cease accruing on said Bonds on the 18th inst., except in those cases where the holders shall not have received this notice of payment, and in those cases on the date of receiving this notice. HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 26, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election. HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS AND MADISON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of Trustees' Certificates for First Mortgage and Income Bonds and Dividend Scrip, or of certificates for shares of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company can have them exchanged for the securities of the new Company, in accordance with the plan of organization, upon application to J. A. S. FERGUSON, No. 26 Pine-st.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 1. [illegible], Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—$20,000 in hand belonging to an estate, and $60,000 or $70,000 expected soon, are offered in one sum or several, on strictly first-class security. Applications of this character from principals will be considered if addressed "EX., Box No. [illegible], Post-office." N. B.—Should extraordinary security be offered, a part might be loaned at 6 per cent.

BULL'S HEAD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1862.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BULL'S Head Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Elections will be held at the Banking House, corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st., on TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M. G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 18, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. By order, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE MERCANTILE BANK AT ORANGE, N. J., will commence business TO-DAY. The bills, large and small, will be redeemed at par, at the Mercantile Bank in this City. S. W. BALDWIN, President.
CHARLES HEATH, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1862.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on the 1st day of July next. By order. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

$4,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on improved property, in Westchester County, Hudson River; worth more than three times the amount. Interest paid here or there. Address P. S. L., Box No. 130 Times Office.

NEW-YORK STATE—7 PER CENT. STOCK of 1870. New-York State 6 per Cent. Stock of 1872 and 1873. For sale by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER, AND the first issue United States Demand Notes bought and sold at the best rates, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

THE BONDS OF THE LA CROSSE AND Milwaukee Railroad Company, purchased by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR GOLD, Silver, U. S. Demand Notes, and 13-10 Treasury Notes, by W. H. MARSTON, 36 Wall-st.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 266 GRAND-ST., OPPOSITE Lord & Taylor's, New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved artificial teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or plating, $25; silver or rubber base, partial sets gold, per tooth, $3; silver or rubber, $1.

MEDICAL.

* * *

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT. The best external remedy known. Prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great natural bone-setter. Try it. For sale everywhere. Price 25 cents. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 38 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 24 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diploma, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 19 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115 and 254 to 260. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH RESTORED BY DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE.—This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Success in every instance is as certain as that water quenches thirst. Office No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Prevention better than cure. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive or Patent Vulcanized Safe. Those who have used them are never without them. Price $1 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of remittance.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

READ! READ! READ!—ALL WHO ARE afflicted with salt rheum, scrofula, dyspepsia, chilblains, boils, &c., will do well to use the EASTON MINERAL WATER. It is an infallible remedy. Hundreds have used it, and can bear testimony to its efficacy. Try it; it is invaluable. Sent to any part of the country, in quantities to suit the purchaser. For sale at the store of S. STERLING, Jr., No. 84 Water-st., Bridgeport, Conn. Circulars sent free to any part of the country.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $5, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 8 evening.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE ears, blindness, chronic inflammation, weakness of sight, also nervous affections and catarrh, the frequent cause of blindness and deafness, cured by Dr. GRAVES, No. 669 Broadway, New-York. Consultation free.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M.
6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.
INTEREST COMMENCES ON JULY 1.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 177 Chatham-square, (open daily.)
DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
Six per cent. interest paid.
INTEREST COMMENCES JULY 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUG. F. LEE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.
Interest commences July 1, 1862.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTE—NO. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Interest on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Interest to commence on July 1.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CLAIMS FOR UNIFORMS.

All persons or regiments having claims under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the reimbursement of certain persons and regiments belonging to the Militia of this State for clothing or equipments lost or destroyed in the service of the United States," passed April 22, 1862, are hereby notified to transmit the same, duly verified, to Col. S. W. BURT, Assistant Inspector-General, at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, before the 1st day of July next; it being provided in said act that all claims thereunder must be presented on or before that day.

The claim of each person must be accompanied by an affidavit stating the articles lost or destroyed and the value thereof, the regiment and company to which he was attached, his length of service therewith, and that said regiment or company has not received payment or compensation from any city or country for their uniforms and equipments used and worn out in the service of the United States; that the clothing and equipments for which the claim is made were furnished at the expense of the person making the same, and that he is at the present time a member of the uniformed Militia of the State of New-York. The present address of each person should be indorsed upon his claim. In case the company by-laws of a regiment make the uniforms thereof the common property of the companies, the claim for such regiment can be presented in a gross sum duly verified by the field officers.

Blanks for the presentation of said claims will be furnished upon application at No. 51 Walker-street, New-York, or at the office of the Inspector-General, at the City of Albany.

LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.
WILLIAM B. LEWIS, State Treasurer.
C. A. ARTHUR, Inspector-General.
CUYLER VAN VECHTEN, Quartermaster-General.
ALBANY, June 16, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For laying cross-walks across 4th-av., between 49th and 53d sts. Fencing vacant lots on 32d and 33d sts., between 10th and 11th avs.; northwest corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av.; on 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; and 54th-st., between 7th and 9th avs. Also for sewer in Sullivan-st., from Spring-st. to 50 feet south of Prince-st., and in 8th-av., from 51st to 55th sts.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of 4th-av., between 49th and 53d sts., north side of 49th-st., both sides of 50th, 51st and 52d sts., and south side of 53d-st., from and to points distant midway between 4th and 5th and 4th and Lexington avs.; on south side of 33d and north side of 32d sts., between 10th and 11th avs.; on north side of 49th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.; on south side of 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., both sides of 54th-st., between 7th and 9th avs., both sides of Sullivan-st., between Spring and Prince sts., both sides of 8th-av., between 51st and 55th sts., north side of 51st, and both sides of 52d, 53d, 54th and 55th sts., between 8th and 9th avs.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, }
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY, }
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 20, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Greenwich-st. from Battery-place to Gansevoort-st. with trap block.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Greenwich-st. from Battery-place to Cortlandt-st., and from Barclay to Murray-st., and from Jay to Gansevoort-st., on the north side of Battery-place, on both sides of Morris, Edgar, Rector, Thames, Cedar, Carlisle, Albany, Liberty, south side of Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Washington-st., on both sides of Barclay, Robinson, south side of Murray, between College-place and Washington-st., north side of Jay, both sides of Harrison, Franklin, North Moore, Beach, Hubert, Laight, Vestry, Desbrosses, Watts, Canal, Spring, Vandam, Charlton, King, Houston, Clarkson, Leroy, Morton, Barrow, Christopher, West 10th, Charles, Perry, Hammond, Bank, West 12th, Bethune, Jane, Horatio, south side of Gansevoort-st., between Hudson and Washington sts.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, }
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY, }
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 18, 1862.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1862.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DOGS.—NOTICE is hereby given that, on and after MONDAY, June 16, 1862, the ordinance respecting dogs found running loose or at large, in any street of the City of New-York, without being properly muzzled, will be strictly enforced.

The sum of twenty-five cents will be paid for every dog brought alive to the Pound, on board the barge Industry, at the foot of Twenty-fifth-street, East River, which shall have been found in the streets, running loose or at large, without being properly muzzled.

Owners of dogs may reclaim them at the Pound, on the day they are received, on payment of expenses.

[illegible]

By order of the Mayor.
ABRAHAM BROWN, First Marshal.

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAY, June 23, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

ABRAHAM LENT,
MORGAN JONES,
WILLIAM ORTON,
Committee on Finance.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities, of the Board of Councilmen, will meet on TUESDAY, June 24, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee are invited to attend.

A. H. KEECH,
GEO. A. BARNEY,
GEORGE ROSS,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
C. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TICKETS 10 CENTS.
From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and Fashion Course Depot.
GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34TH-ST. FERRY.	LEAVE FLUSHING.
6 A. M., 1 P. M.	6 A. M., 1 P. M.
7 A. M., 4 P. M.	7 A. M., 3 P. M.
8 A. M., 5 P. M.	8 A. M., 5 P. M.
9 A. M., 6 P. M.	9 A. M., 6 P. M.
10½ A. M., 7 P. M.	10 A. M., 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. The fare will be 15 cents if paid on the cars.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., via [illegible]: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Hempstead.
On and after June 8, mail train will run on Sundays, to Yaphank, at excursion rates, leaving 34th-st. at 8:15 A. M., and return leaving Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The steamer WYOMING leaves Murray-st. wharf at 6 o'clock A. M., freight train (passenger car attached) and 4 o'clock P. M. Express, connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, leaves Manchester at 5 A. M. and 1 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M., (freight train.)

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 6:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

ARTICLES FOR TRAVELERS.—SOLE Leather Trunks, Dress and Bonnet Trunks, Leather and Carpet Bags, for European and American travel. Elegant Paris made Ladies Traveling and Shopping Bags. JOHN CATTNACH, Manufacturer and Importer, No. 60 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st.

PROPOSALS.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.—The Water Commissioners of the City of Charlestown will receive proposals for furnishing, delivering, and laying on the line of their distribution pipes [illegible] hydrants. In making proposals for the same, parties must include the hydrant pipe, the bend, the hydrant frames, covers, and all appurtenances connected therewith, excepting the branches in main pipes. They must also state the price at which they will lay and connect the hydrant pipes with the branches in the mains, and perform all the work incident to placing the hydrants in perfect order for use, including delivery and all trenching or other digging. Parties making proposals must accompany them with designs of the style of hydrant they propose. These designs must be drawn to scale, in detail, so as to admit of their being readily understood. The total amount of 4-inch hydrant pipe required is about eleven hundred (1,100) feet. Size of nozzle, 2¼ inch, with sufficient size of hydrant to admit of increasing diameter of nozzle to four inches, without removal of hydrant.

Proposals will also be received for about one hundred and sixty stop cocks, of the following sizes: 75 of 4 inch, 65 of 6 inch, 14 of 8 inch, 2 of 10 inch, 3 of 12 inch, 6 of 20 inch. The proposals for stop cocks to include every essential casting pertaining to the same, and the delivery of all cocks or castings at such places in Charlestown as the Engineer may from time to time direct. Designs of the styles proposed for to be presented at same time as bid. Plans of distribution pipe, showing positions of hydrants and stop cocks, can be seen at the office of the Engineer of Water Commissioners. All designs must be sent to the Engineer, on or before June 28, 1862. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject any of the proposals offered. For Water Commissioners,
EDWARD LAWRENCE, Chairman.
G. L. STEVENSON, Chief Engineer C. W. W.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 21st inst., for supplying the several military posts in the harbor with two thousand gross tons of the best quality red ash anthracite coal, of such sizes as may be required, well screened.

The whole to be delivered and piled in the coal yards at the respective places at which it may be required, at the expense of the contractor, and within the period of ninety days from the date of the contract.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for furnishing six hundred cords of best quality oak wood, to be delivered at same places and well piled on the wharves nearest to the respective places at which it is required, at the expense of contractor and within ninety days from the date of the contract. Bonds will be required with two sureties for the faithful fulfillment of each contract, whose names and places of residence must be stated in the proposals offered.

Persons offering will please state their places of residence and the lowest price at which each article will be supplied.
D. D. TOMPKINS,
Col. and Asst. Qr.-Master-Gen. U. S. Army.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1862.

TO SEWER-BUILDERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the same may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Monday, June 23, 1862, (at which hour they will be opened,) for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:

In Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River;
In Cherry-street, from James to Roosevelt;
In Hudson-street, between Vestry and Laight streets;
And for alteration and construction of receiving-basins and culverts on Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway.

The plans of the respective works may be seen and information obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Water Commissioners of the City of Charlestown, until June 30, for laying in said city and on the line of their water works, about 21 miles of cast iron pipes. Plans of the work can be seen, and information concerning said work be obtained at the office of the Engineer of Water Commissioners, Charlestown. Copies of specifications and contract, and forms of proposals, will be sent to parties desiring to make bids for the work, on their making application for the same to the Water Commissioners. Bonds, with sureties will be required from parties contracting. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept that proposal, which, under all circumstances, they shall consider most favorable to the interests of the city, or to reject all proposals offered. For Water Commissioners,
EDWARD LAWRENCE, Chairman.
G. L. STEVENSON, Chief Engineer, C. W. W.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until MONDAY, the 30th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior, and the walls and woodwork of the interior of Ward School-house No. 44, in said ward, pursuant to specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JOHN BESSON, } Building and Furnishing Committee,
JAMES M. TUTHILL, }
HENRY HOPKINSON, } Fifth Ward.
Dated June 16, 1862.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
June 16, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., of Friday, June 27, 1862, for the construction of the following works, viz.:

For sewer in Leroy-street between Bleecker and Bedford streets;
For repairs to trunk sewer in pier foot of Canal-street;
For the trap-block pavement of South-street, from Whitehall-street to Oliver-street, and of Twenty-third-street from Third-avenue to Hudson River.

Plans of these works can be seen and specifications obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES OF COST ARE invited at this office until the 30th inst., for a steam vessel complete, except engine and boilers, of the size of the late steamer *Winfield Scott*, which, as near as can be ascertained, was as follows: Extreme length, 225 feet; 34 feet beam; lower hold, 10 feet; between decks, 8½ feet; width of hull at shaft, [illegible]; width over all, [illegible] feet. Offers may be made for a wood or iron vessel, either to be of the best materials used, and to be fitted in every respect for sea, except engine and boilers, it being intended to use those saved from the *Winfield Scott*.
D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—PROPOSALS WILL be received until July 1, 1862, for three hundred tons (more or less) first quality Red Ash stove coal, to be delivered in tons, and half tons, throughout the City of New-York, and about fifty tons of the above to be delivered in the cities of Williamsburgh and Brooklyn, between the 1st day of November, 1862, and the 30th day of April, 1863. The Committee on Fuel retain the privilege of excluding such bids as in their judgment the interest of the Department may demand.
ROBERT McGINNIS, No. 5 Depeyster-st.
SAM'L B. THOMPSON, No. 31 Beekman-st.
JAMES BAREMORE, No. 58 Nassau-st.
Committee on Fuel.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—MARTHA C. BABCOCK, Administratrix, &c., against DANIEL MARTINE and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will expose to sale on the fifteenth day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, all that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the southerly side of West Twenty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, beginning at a point on the southerly side of West Twenty-seventh-street, distant easterly three hundred and twenty-three feet six inches from the southeasterly corner of West Twenty-seventh-street and the Ninth-avenue, thence running southeastwardly along the southerly side of West Twenty-seventh-street sixteen feet six inches; thence southwesterly ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre of the block; thence northwesterly along said centre line sixteen feet six inches, and thence northeasterly ninety-eight feet nine inches to the place of beginning. The said premises being now known as Number Two Hundred and Ten West Twenty-seventh-street.—Dated NEW-YORK, June 20, 1862.
DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Referee,
No. 63 Wall-street.
CAMBRELENG & PYNE, Esqs., Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
je20-law3wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GOODWIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence on the 7th-av., between 13th and 14th sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, March 28, 1862.
ARCHIBALD WATT,
SARAH STARR,
ap5-law6mS* Administrators with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HENDRICKS, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 61 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of October next. Dated NEW-YORK, March 28, 1862.
M. M. HENDRICKS, }
ALFRED TOBIAS, } Executors.
m29-law6mS* ISAAC HENDRICKS, }

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the name of OGILVIE & SON, for the purchase and sale on commission of Foreign Bills of Exchange, Stocks and Bonds, at No. 20 Pine-st.
ARCH'D OGILVIE,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1862. HENRY W. LOW.

MR. EDWARD KING, BY MUTUAL CONSENT, retires this day from our firm, with the view of establishing himself as a STOCK and BOND BROKER, under his own name. JAMES G. KING'S SONS.
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, OR THEIR RELATIVES, CAN HAVE THEIR $100 BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, ARREARS OF PAY AND PENSIONS, COLLECTED AND CASHED BY
J. NELSON LUCKEY, Army and Navy Agent,
Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & [illegible],
No. 2 Ann-st.,
basement.

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible] Prof. J. H. ANDERSON.
SATURDAY, June 21.
GRAND MATINEE THIS DAY, at 2 P. M.
Doors open at 1½ o'clock.
TO-NIGHT, (Saturday,) June 21.
SECOND WEEK
OF THE
GREAT SPECTACULAR BURLESQUE.
Of all spectacles the grandest.
Of all burlesques the most extravagant.
THE WIZARD'S TEMPEST,
OR,
THE KING OF THE MAGICAL ISLAND,
BY
CHARLES GAYLER.
Hailed every night with
THE WILDEST ENTHUSIASM
and with
TORNADOES OF GESTICULATED ECSTACY.
The new actress,
MISS EMILY THORNE,
PROF. ANDERSON AND Mr. J. G. BURNETT
every evening in their great duality of Prospero.
MISS IONE BURKE as ARIEL,
MR. HEMPLE as CALIBAN,
encored every evening.
MR. CHARLES HALE and MR. BRADLEY
nightly adding to previously obtained laurels.
MISS FLORA ANDERSON,
the transcendent little gem.
MISS LOUISA ANDERSON,
the charming Ferdinand.
THE METAMORPHOSIS AT THE CONCLUSION
AND THE
TRANSCENDENT SCENE OF BEAUTY
it discloses are worth all the scenes ever placed on the stage in recent years.
The performance concludes every evening at 10½ o'clock.
Seats should be secured three days in advance.

THOMAS BAKER'S UNION WAR FANTASIE,
Received on its first production
WITH THE MOST UNBOUNDED DELIGHT,
Will be repeated THIS EVENING, at
NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS.

CARLOTTA PATTI
Will sing Signor Muzio's celebrated
"AMOUR POLKA,"
THIS EVENING, at
NIXON'S PALACE OF MUSIC.

THE BEAUTIFUL CUBAS
will appear THIS EVENING in
Her Grand Spanish National Dance,
GITANO EL Y CURIO,
AT NIXON'S PALACE OF MUSIC.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS
AND PALACE OF MUSIC,
Corner 6th-av. and 14th-st.
OPEN EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
(Sundays Excepted,)
WITH A RICH AND VARIED ENTERTAINMENT
By the BEST ARTISTS IN THE COUNTRY.
OPERATIC SINGING and BALLET EVERY EVENING in the PALACE OF MUSIC;
PROMENADE MUSIC AFTERNOON AND EVENING in the COOL and DELIGHTFUL GARDENS;
REFRESHMENTS of all KINDS except LIQUORS;
EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES AFTERNOON AND EVENING in the TURKISH PAVILION.
Operatic Prima Donna .... Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI
Premiere Danseuse .... Senorita ISABEL CUBAS
Musical Composer and Director .... THOMAS BAKER
A CHANGE OF PROGRAMME almost Every Day.
Admission to Gardens, Palace, and Pavilion 25 cents only
For Children, during the Afternoon .... 15 cents only

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SATURDAY, June 21.
Positively last night of
THE SYREN,
in which
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS,
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT,
Mr. JOHN GILBERT,
Mr. P. RICHINGS,
Mr. L. R. SHEWELL,
will sustain the leading characters.
Previous to which Miss Caroline Richings will sing the celebrated scena and aria from
LA TRAVIATA,
assisted by Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, the eminent tenor.
MONDAY EVENING—THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT, and a GRAND BALLET.

WALLACK'S.
Entrance on Broadway and 13th-st.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; begins at 8.
SPLENDID ENTERTAINMENT TO-NIGHT,
(SATURDAY.)
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
The great Irish Drama,
IRELAND AS IT WAS,
and the dashing Protean Farce,
MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE.
Mrs. FLORENCE in six different characters.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!
At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,760 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.
Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.
Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS
Will open their
NEW HALL OF MINSTRELSY,
No. [illegible] Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, on
MONDAY, June 23.
The Hall has been entirely renovated and embellished.
THE BEST QUARTETTE AND INSTRUMENTAL COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
The Coolest and most Comfortable House in the City.
Admittance 25 cents.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
THE TWO GALLEY SLAVES.
THE INN-KEEPER'S DAUGHTER.
KNIGHTS OF THE ROAD.

"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS,"
And many other choice pictures, on exhibition at
SCHAUS' GALLERY, NO. 749 BROADWAY.
Season tickets, 25 cents. Open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

ORGAN EXHIBITION.—THE LARGE ORGAN just completed for Christ Church, Poughkeepsie, will be exhibited all day FRIDAY and SATURDAY at JARDINE & SON'S organ factory, corner of White and Centre sts., to which the public are respectfully invited.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD AND ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. HITCHCOCK, has commenced her regular trips for the season, and will leave New-York from Pier No. 24 East River, west side of Peck Slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:45 P. M. Returning, will leave the above-named places as follows:
Roslyn, 6:30 A. M. Glen Cove, 7:15 A. M.
Glenwood, 6:35 A. M. Sands Point, 7:30 A. M.
Mott's Dock, 6:45 A. M. Great Neck, 8 A. M.
Whitestone, 8:10 A. M.

FISHING BANKS.—ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, June 18, 1862, the steamer CROTON, Capt. JAMES A. DUMONT, will leave daily, as follows (Saturdays excepted): N. R.—Christopher-st., 7½ A. M.; Spring-st., 7¾ A. M.; E. R.—Broome-st., 8 A. M.; Peck-slip, 8½ A. M.; Pier No. 4 N. R., 9 A. M. Refreshments of all kinds, fishing tackle, bait, &c., on board.
FARE FOR THE TRIP, FIFTY CENTS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Also, Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad at contract prices.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON will, on and after THURSDAY, 19th, run as follows:
Leave Christopher-st., 9¼, 12¼, 3¼.
Leave Spring-st., 9½, 12½, 3½.
Leave Dey-st., 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Leave Morris-st., (Pier No. 4,) 10, 1, 4.
Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.
The *Naushon* leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼.
Spring-st. ...... at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Dey-st. ...... at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Morris-st. Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier daily (without exception) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw and Grassy Point. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at Christopher and 30th sts.

D. D. & T. SMITH STEAMBOAT LINE.—For Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, and intermediate landings, leaving DAILY from foot of Harrison-st. at 9½ A. M., 3¼ and 4¼ P. M. for freight and passengers. For further particulars inquire at the office, on Harrison-st. Pier.—June, 1862.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—THE steamer BROADWAY will leave the Pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher and 30th sts., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMBOAT DANIEL DREW, for Albany and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st., New-York, leaves every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Jay-st. pier, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 o'clock, making intermediate landings, stopping at 30th-st.

STEAMER BROADWAY—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT DRAMA
GWYNNETH VAUGHAN,
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
Concluding at each representation with the Farce, a
JOURNEY TO RICHMOND.
COM. NUTT—THE $30,000 NUTT,
MASTER DUDLEY WALLER,
THE INFANT ORATOR.
[illegible]
DEN OF LIVING MONSTER SERPENTS,
FED EVERY DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.
AQUARIAL GARDEN,
With its myriads of beautiful living fish.
QUAKER, OR WOODEN GUN.
A SOUTH AMERICAN INAGUA.
ALBINO FAMILY, BEAR SAMSON, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY,
BEAUTIFUL WAX STATUARY, &c., &c.
Admission to all, 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.
N. B.—The LECTURE ROOM has been NEWLY AND THOROUGHLY VENTILATED, and is as cool and comfortable this hot weather as a mountain shade.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHT
OF
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL
in her highly successful original character of
FANCHON, THE CRICKET.
THIS EVENING, will be performed for the [illegible] time, the great drama entitled
FANCHON, THE CRICKET.
FANCHON .... Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL.
Supported by a full and talented company.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
GRAND PHILHARMONIC CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
UNITED STATES
SANITARY COMMISSION,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
MONDAY EVENING, June 23, 1862.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
Symphony, No. 7, in A major .... Beethoven
Aria, from "Les Noces de Jeannette" .... Massé
MISS KELLOGG.
[illegible] Morceau de Salon .... L. Schreiber
For Cornet à Piston.
MR. LOUIS SCHREIBER.
PART II.
Overture—"Tannhauser" .... R. Wagner
Aria—"[illegible]" .... [illegible]
MADAME D'ANGRI.
Concerto, in F minor, for Piano-forte, with accompaniment of Orchestra .... Chopin
MR. S. B. MILLS.
Overture—"Euryanthe" .... Weber
Conductor .... Mr. THEODORE EISFELD.
Signor ABELLA will preside at the Piano.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Concert at 8.
Tickets, $1. For sale at the book and music stores.

CONCERT.
In aid of sick and wounded soldiers, at DODWORTH'S HALL, (Broadway, opposite 11th-st.,) MONDAY EVENING, June 23, at 8 o'clock.
Messrs. S. B. MILLS, WM. MASON, THEO. THOMAS, F. BERGNER and an AMATEUR VOCAL QUARTETTE have volunteered their services.
Tickets, $1. May be had at the Music Stores of Schuberth & Lais, No. [illegible] Broadway, and Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.

WILL CLOSE.
The [illegible] ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN will close for the season on MONDAY, the 23d inst., at 10 P. M. Galleries open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents. Catalogue 12 cents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.	

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage .... [illegible]
Second Cabin Passage .... [illegible]
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage .... [illegible]
Second Cabin Passage .... [illegible]
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June [illegible].
EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June [illegible].
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail [illegible]
COLUMBIA,
[illegible]
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for Havana, on WEDNESDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
Persons desiring to select state-rooms for the next trip of this vessel from New-York to Liverpool, can do so at the office No. 7 Broadway.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, for the Agents.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back.
First-class .... [illegible]
Third-class .... [illegible]

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON .... SATURDAY, June 21.
ETNA .... SATURDAY, June 28.
GLASGOW .... SATURDAY, July 5.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	[illegible]
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	[illegible]
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	[illegible]
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	[illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, June 21.
Passage money to Nassau .... [illegible]
Passage money to Havana .... [illegible]
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship MARION, J. D. Phillips, United States Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for New-Orleans, on WEDNESDAY, July 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage, $75. For freight, of which a limited quantity will be taken, or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

FIREWORKS.

F. W. HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
ONLY DEPOT IN MAIDEN-LANE,
No. 65, corner of William-st.
All our goods are manufactured under the personal supervision of Mr. Hadfield. We keep only his works, and buy none from unreliable makers.
FIRECRACKERS AND TORPEDOES
at the lowest market rates.
The largest assortment of brilliant Colored Lanterns for illuminations. STRASBURGER & NUHN,
No. 65 Maiden-lane, corner of William-st.

NO. 16 JOHN-STREET.
Emporium for Edge's First Premium Fireworks, also Smith & Rand's celebrated gunpowder, guns, pistols, caps, cartridges, flags, lanterns, &c.
THOMAS J. JONES, No. 16 John-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are especially invited to call. R. FOULDS, Jr.
Remember the No. 30 John-st.

1776.—J. G. & I. EDGE'S
FIREWORKS,
Depot No. 47 Maiden-lane.
H. B. TITUS, Agent.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 327 Washington-st.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA RUBBER COMPANY, will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 185 LIBERTY-ST., to No. 18 Park-place.
HY. C. MADDEN, President.

REMOVAL.—THOS. N. DALE & CO., HAVE REMOVED from No. 18 to Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-st. Entrance No. 17.

DYSPEPSIA AND KINDRED DISEASES of the stomach and bowels can be more effectually cured by a dyspeptic biscuit or cracker ([illegible]) than by any drug. ISAAC McGAY, Cracker Baker, No. 312 Forsyth-st., N. Y.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Pacific Railroad Bill.

The Confiscation Bills Before the Senate.

Proposed Temporary Increase in the Duties on Imports.

THE FRIENDS AND THE PRESIDENT.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 20.

NOTHING OF PUBLIC INTEREST.

No news of public interest has been received to-day by the War Department from any quarter.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

The Pacific Railroad bill passed the Senate to-day by thirty-five yeas, five nays—the latter being KING of New-York, HOWE of Wisconsin, WILKINSON of Minnesota, WRIGHT of Indiana, and POWELL of Kentucky. The bill is better than any one ever before discussed in Congress, although not so liberal in its provisions or well adapted to secure its object as when it left the House. But the House bill was so excellent that much more manipulation than it suffered in the hands of Senators was required to seriously cripple it. The practical working of the bill will show the necessity hereafter to restore one or two features which the Senate has marred. It is believed the House will not hazard the bill by a dissent to the Senate amendments, for fear the bill may fail through an adjournment. The Road will be immediately commenced from California and the Missouri River. It is not necessary for the Kansas and California Companies to wait for the organization of the Central Company, as they are wisely left independent of the latter. The necessity for the States from Iowa to the line of the lakes, Central New-York and New-England to have the other road start from Omaha City to go through to the California line, in order that they may feed their great lines of travel, will stimulate the organization of the Central Company. Thus the road will be commenced at various points, and its completion be hastened. The road will develop a tier of Free States through Nebraska, Utah, the Humboldt Region and Nevada, and extend its influences through Northern Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, by means of the inducements offered in the Sioux City Branch, which is contingent upon roads being completed through Iowa or Minnesota to Sioux City. Thus one of the most important measures in the history of the country is about to be consummated—a measure the magnitude of which can scarcely be estimated, and another promise in the Republican Platform is promptly redeemed.

THE CONFISCATION BILLS.

The Special Committee of the Senate on the Confiscation Bill, reported to-day, and Senator CLARK moved to proceed to its consideration. This was regarded by some as an attempt to forestall the House bill, passed on Wednesday. Senator CLARK announced that he could not and would not vote for the House bill. That proposed by the Senate Committee is much less stringent in its provisions. Pending the question of its immediate consideration, a motion to adjourn was carried, which indicates a disposition to act on the House bill. If that should fail, there will probably be no confiscation bill passed this session.

INCREASE OF DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

The bill, reported to-day, increasing temporarily the duties on imports, in effect makes compensation to manufacturers for losses which will be sustained by them under the first-named measure. The two bills harmonize in some of their provisions. As to an equality of duties compared with the internal tax, three per cent. home valuation is considered equivalent to five per cent. foreign valuation, and this principle characterizes the bill. The duties on drugs and medicines have been largely increased, while some *ad valorems* have been changed to specifics. With an ordinary revenue of fifty millions or sixty millions per annum under the present tariff, an addition of ten millions will, it is supposed, be realized under this proposed act.

The following comprise some of the changes:

FIRST—In lieu of duties heretofore imposed—

Syrup of sugar, or of sugar cane, or concentrated molasses, or concentrated Melado, 2 cts. per pound.

Sugars, from 2½ to 10 cts. per pound.

On molasses, 6 cts. per gallon.

Cigars, all kinds valued at $5 or less per thousand, 35 cts. per pound; valued over $5 and not over $10 per thousand, 60 cts.; over $10 and not over $20 per thousand, 8 cts.; over $20 per thousand $1 per pound, and in addition thereto on all cigars valued over $10 per thousand, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

Snuff, 35 cts. per pound.

Tobacco, in leaf, unmanufactured, and not stemmed, 25 cts. per pound; stemmed and manufactured of all descriptions not otherwise provided for, 35 cts. per pound.

SECOND—In addition to present duties, is levied on—

Foreign Brandy, first proof, 25 cents per gallon.

On other Spirits, manufactured or distilled from Grain, or other material, for first proof, 25 cents per gallon.

Cordials and liquors of all kinds, and Arrack, Absynthe, Kerschenwasser, Rakisia, and other similar spirituous beverages not otherwise provided for, 25 cents per gallon.

Bay Rum, 25 cents per gallon.

Ales, Porter, Beer, in bottles or otherwise, 5 cents per gallon.

All Spirituous Liquors not otherwise enumerated, [illegible] of one centum ad valorem.

THIRD—In addition to present duties—

Three and five dollars per ton on bar iron, rolled or hammered, each kind according to width and thickness.

Boiler and plate iron, $5 per ton additional duties.

On other kinds of iron,—on all manufactured iron and steel, not otherwise provided for, 5 per centum ad valorem.

Bituminous coal, 10 cents per ton of 28 bushels, 80 pounds to the bushel.

On all other coal, 10 cents per ton of 28 bushels, 80 pounds to the bushel.

On coke and culm of coal, 5 per centum ad valorem.

FOURTH—Additional on—

Copper rods, bolts, nails, plates, &c., and other sheets and manufactures of copper, not otherwise provided for, 5 per centum.

The same on brass, zinc, spelter, lead.

Fifth—Increased duties: Medicines, drugs, spices, paints, oils, chemicals, &c., to pay largely increased duties, including on patent medicines and cosmetics, 50 per centum ad valorem.

Sixth—A number of articles now on the free list to pay 10 per centum ad valorem.

Seventh—Additional duties: Chocolate and cocoa, prepared, 1 cent per pound.

Copperas, green vitriol, or sulphate of iron, ¼ cent per pound.

On linseed, flaxseed, hempseed, rapeseed and mustardseed oil, 3 cents per gallon.

On saleratus and bi-carbonate of soda, ½ cent per pound.

Salt, in sacks or in bulk, 6 cents per 100 pounds.

Spirits of turpentine, 5 cents per gallon.

Starch of all descriptions, ½ cent per pound.

White and red leads, oxide of zinc, 25 cents per 100 pounds.

Eighth—Among many other articles subject to new rate duties are:

Barley, 1 cent per pound.

Bonnets, hats, hoods, 40 per centum ad valorem.

Books and engravings, 20 per centum.

Candles and tapers, stearine and adamantine, 5 cents per pound.

On spermacetti, paraffine and wax candles and tapers, pure or mixed, 8 cents per pound.

On all other candles and tapers, 2½ cents per pound.

Cotton, ½ cent per pound.

Gloves, 40 per centum.

Ninth—Additional duties:

Carpets, velvet tapestry, from two to five per centum.

Woolen cloths, woolen shawls, and all manufactures of wool of every description, made wholly or in part [illegible] cents per pound, and in addition, five per centum.

Flannels, all descriptions, 5 per centum.

Delaines, 2 cents per square yard.

Among the remaining articles the duties are increased on all manufactures of cotton, sheetings, earthenware, China, glassware, porcelain, ready-made clothing, cutlery, preserved vegetables and meats—in fact, nearly, if not all, articles of foreign importation.)

A tax or duty of ten cents per ton on ships, in addition to any tonnage duty now imposed by law, the tax to be collected not more than once a year on any vessel having a license to trade between different districts of the United States, or to carry on the Bank, whale or other fisheries whilst employed therein, or on any other vessel, to or from any port or place in Mexico, the British Provinces of North America or any of the West India Islands.

All goods which now are or may be deposited in store or bonded warehouses after this act takes effect, if designed for consumption in the United States, must be withdrawn therefrom, or the duties thereon paid in three years after the same are deposited; and goods designed for exportation and consumption in foreign countries may be withdrawn by the owner at any time before the expiration of three years after the same are deposited; such goods, if not withdrawn in three years, to be regarded as abandoned to the Government, and sold under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and the proceeds paid into the Treasury.

THE HOUSE.

Much time was spent in the House to-day in deciding whether there should be a session to-morrow. The Ayes and Noes were repeatedly called on the question, and an adjournment to Monday was finally carried. Had there been a session to-morrow, the Conference Committee intended to present the Tax bill. As it is, it will be presented on Monday. It is understood that the Committee have agreed to the greater portion of the Senate amendments.

UNIONISTS FROM FREDERICKSBURGH.

The delegation of Unionists from Fredericksburgh arrived to-day, and will wait on the President and Secretary of War in the morning. They complain of the constant changes made in the Government of that place since our troops occupied it, and of the great leniency shown to the Secessionists. When asking for protection at the office of the Provost Marshal they have been told that Unionists and Disunionists were to be treated alike. Many instances of favoritism to the rebels are related. The Unionists say that unless the Government is more strict and consistent in its policy it will be difficult to hasten the overthrow of the rebellion. As it is, there is every inducement for persons living in places like Fredericksburgh, where the enemy may return at any moment, to be Secessionists. As such they are sure of the protection of the Federal troops, and will be all right in the event of falling under rebel control. The stringent policy adopted by Gen. DOUBLEDAY during his brief governorship of Fredericksburgh, is spoken of in terms of high praise. About two hundred contrabands arrived in Fredericksburgh daily. The recent raid of JACKSON greatly stimulated the Secessionists in and about Fredericksburgh, and they confidently predict his early return to the Potomac. JACKSON is pronounced by the Delegation the ablest of the Confederate Generals. They speak disparagingly of BEAUREGARD, saying his ambition is to be President of the Southern Confederacy, and that he will not fight unless certain of success.

THE FRIENDS AND THE PRESIDENT.

The delegation of Progressive Friends, accompanied by Senator WILMOT and Messrs. MORRIS, DAVIS, CAMPBELL and Judge KELLEY, of the House of Representatives, had an audience with the President this morning, and presented their memorial in favor of unconditional emancipation as a means of ending the war. The President received them kindly, and responded to the memorial in a brief speech, in which he expressed great respect for the views and the sincerity of the memorialists, but reminded them that JOHN BROWN made a proclamation of emancipation which proved an entire failure. There was a response from one or two of the delegation, and the interview closed with mutual expressions of kindness and good wishes. Some of the delegation thought the President's allusion to JOHN BROWN unfortunate, as he was neither President nor Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy.

SHIELDS' DIVISION.

All reports go to show that for a month past SHIELDS' Division has experienced excessive hardships. A correspondent of the *Star*, writing from Front Royal, says:

"SHIELDS' troops look much the worse for wear and tear. Some of the regiments have not more than 300 men left. I was with them from Luray, and the retreat was made in good order. SHIELDS did all that mortal man could do. He was completely overpowered, and his men were worn out by hard marching. CLARK'S Battery fought like tigers. They fought till their ammunition was out, and the loads of their revolvers were exhausted, and then they took stones from the roads, and threw them at the advance of the enemy. The Paymaster is here, paying off SHIELDS' men. They had no pay since January, and are destitute of clothing. Many of them are barefooted, and no shoes can be got at this place."

COMMODORE FOOTE.

Commodore FOOTE, writing from Cleveland, Ohio, to a friend here, takes occasion to express his sincere gratification with the movement of Senator GRIMES to abolish the spirit ration from the naval service. He declares the Senator to be a real benefactor to the service.

FEMALES ARRESTED.

Yesterday two tolerably good looking young females were arrested for signaling to the prisoners at the Old Capitol prison, and conducted to the central guard-house by the officer of the guard. They appear to be strangers in Washington, and refuse to give their names.

CONGRESSIONAL EXCURSION.

Some twenty Congressmen started for Fortress Monroe, Yorktown, and White House this afternoon by the steamer *Baltimore*. They expect to return on Monday morning.

APPROVED.

The President has approved the bill securing freedom in all the present as well as the future Territories of the United States.

GEN. LEE'S MANSION FOR A HOSPITAL.

The Secretary of War, in reponse to the resolution of the House, says that he is directed by the President to inform that Body that measures have been taken to appropriate for hospital purposes for the benefit of our soldiers, Gen. LEE'S mansion—house and premises.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Paymaster GEORGE LAWRENCE has been ordered to the gunboat *Genesee*; Assistant Paymaster EDWARD BELLOWS was ordered to the gunboat *Seneca*; ALBERT G. PEARCE has been appointed Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the steam sloop [illegible].

NOMINATED FOR BRIGADIERS.

The President has nominated to the Senate Col. JOHN COCHRANE and GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS SCROGGS, both from New-York, to be Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers.

THE ACCIDENT TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

Gen. MCDOWELL, when thrown from his horse on Wednesday, was so stunned that it was feared the accident would prove fatal, but the report to-day concerning him is that he will not long be delayed in resuming the saddle.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Committee of Conference upon the bill to provide internal revenue have nearly completed their report.

THE TREASURY EXTENSION.

The Committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings, which, under the authority of the House, has been quietly but industriously prosecuting an investigation of the manner in which the extension of the Treasury Building has been conducted, have, it is said, accumulated a mass of testimony which, when published, will reveal facts calculated to arrest public attention.

GEN. PETTIGREW.

Gen. PETTIGREW, of South Carolina, who, since his capture at Fair Oaks, has been the guest of Gen. H. WILLIAMS, of Baltimore, was yesterday sent to Fort Delaware, by order of Secretary STANTON.

PRESENTATION.

Senator HARRIS this afternoon presented to Col. DIVEN, of the Sixth New-York Cavalry, a part of the Ira Harris Brigade, in camp near the Capitol, a beautiful sword purchased by the non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment. Col. DIVEN made an appropriate response to the eloquent speech of Senator HARRIS, and the occasion was one of much interest. Col. HAVELOCK and other officers were present.

GEN. SAXTON.

Gen. SAXTON, Military Governor of South Carolina, will leave for Port Royal next week.

RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized Baron [illegible] Bank, at New-York.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD AND ITS CHANCES—MR. CHANDLER ON TREASURY NOTES—SECRETARY STANTON AND SURGEON HAYES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday evening, June 18, 1862.

The time of the Senate to-day has been mainly devoted to the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill, which was yesterday reported with numerous amendments from the Committee of the Whole. A portion of these amendments were concurred in without debate, and the remainder occupied the session till 5 o'clock, without being finished; and at that hour, on the earnest solicitation of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, the Senate went into Executive session.

All the discussion that I heard to-day was upon details, and appeared to be colored by sectional interest. It was a little strange to hear the Republicans of the Senate chaffering over points altogether foreign to the great object of the enterprise. Sometimes it seemed to me that the wise disputants had altogether lost sight of the National character of the work, and were intent only upon building up or pulling down, as their narrow local interests demanded. And as their localities approach the Atlantic seacoast, it would seem that their appreciation of the great work grows less, till in New-England it has almost reached the vanishing point. In fact, the railroad interest may be graduated as we used to graduate men's loyalty; we have the positive, unconditional railroad men from the Pacific States, the conditional railroad men of the Mississippi Valley and Northwest, who are for it, if it goes through their towns, and the extreme Eastern men, who may be described as almost ready to secede altogether from the principle, so thinly do they disguise a real jealousy of the measure, under the thin fiction of zeal for its absolute perfection. But that the Republican Party is so strongly pledged to it, I question whether it would not be beaten by Eastern votes. I can see no reason for this ill-concealed hostility, except that the road may eventually deprive New-England ships of a portion of their Californian and East Indian commerce.

The friends of the bill are sanguine of its passage to-morrow; but I regard it as fully as likely to consume the rest of the week. I hope I may be wrong.

Mr. CHANDLER, to-day, during the morning hour, moved the passage of his joint resolution, against the issue of any more Demand Treasury Notes, but authorizing the issue of $100,000,000 of Demand Certificates, if necessary. He supported his resolution by a strong speech, intended to prove that the present amount of Treasury notes is all that the country can bear without inflation and collapse. He affirmed that the mere asking for the power to issue $150,000,000 more, by the Secretary of the Treasury, had carried up the premium on gold from 2½ to 7 per cent., and that the granting of the power would raise it to 10 or 12 per cent., which point would produce panic and disaster.

Mr. FESSENDEN replied, arguing in favor of deliberation, and concluded by moving the reference of the resolution to the Finance Committee, which was done.

Mr. HENDERSON gave notice of a bill to establish a Branch Mint at St. Louis, which, in view of the one already established in Colorado, would be a superfluity of the most evident character.

Some interest has attached to that dramatic scene at the War Office on Monday, when Secretary STANTON arraigned Surgeon HAYES on the charge of neglecting the wounded in his care, and as I have nowhere seen it correctly described, I give it, as nearly as possible, as it occurred.

The hour was 10 o'clock in the morning. The room was filled with the miscellaneous Monday crowd, when the Surgeon entered, a good deal discomposed by the Secretary's summons, as was indicated, among other ways, by his addressing Mr. STANTON as "General."

The following is the dialogue, substantially as it was spoken:

SURGEON HAYES—I understand, General, that you wish to see me.

SECRETARY STANTON—Are you the Surgeon in charge of the wounded soldiers brought here from the battle of Port Republic?

SURGEON—I am.

SECRETARY S.—You are charged with gross neglect of those poor wounded men.

SURGEON—Hear me, General; I sent three dispatches to the Surgeon-General, notifying him of the approach of these wounded. On arriving here on Saturday night, I found no one waiting—no preparation to receive them. I hastened to the Surgeon-General's office, but could not find him.

SECRETARY S.—What time did you arrive?

SURGEON—Between nine and ten o'clock.

SECRETARY S.—What did you do then, Sir?

SURGEON—I was worn out with fatigue, and being unable to do anything more for the soldiers, I went to bed and slept.

SECRETARY S. (severely)—You slept, Sir! when fathers and brothers and sons, fresh from the battlefield, lay weltering in their own gore on those cars! You took your ease at WILLARD'S, while the brave soldiers of our army were suffering for your attentions! Sir, such neglect of duty deserves the severest punishment, and shall receive it; you are dismissed from the service!

SURGEON—General! O General! hear me—

SECRETARY S.—Not a word, Sir!

SURGEON—General—

SECRETARY S.—Sir, leave the Department instantly!

The scene was intensely exciting—even startling in effect. J. M. W.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 20.

Mr. GRIMES, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to have returned to the Senate from the House, the bill for the reorganization of the Navy Department. His object was to have reconsidered the vote by which the Senate agreed to the House amendments to the said bill. Adopted.

Messrs. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) and FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) presented petitions for a Bankrupt law.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) presented a petition for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) introduced a bill granting the proceeds of certain lands to the Pacific Railroad Company. Referred.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, a resolution was adopted inquiring into the expediency of appointments of Consuls at the ports of the Black Sea, recently opened by the Russian Government.

The bill to incorporate the Guardian Society of Washington was passed.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) called up the bill to repeal the act passed June 2, to prevent and punish frauds on the Government. The bill provides for inquiring into all contracts made by Government officers.

Pending a vote on the bill, it was postponed until to-morrow.

The bill to define the pay and emoluments of the officers of the army was then taken up, and a Committee of Conference ordered upon it.

The Pacific Railroad bill was next taken up.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved to strike out the section providing for four branch lines at the Eastern terminus, which was rejected; yeas 15, nays 25.

The bill was then read the third time and passed, by yeas 35, nays 5, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Clark, Chandler, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Kennedy, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Latham, McDougal, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Rice, Sherman, Stark, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts and Wilson of Missouri.

NAYS—Messrs. Howe, King, Pearce, Wilkinson and Wright.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) was present, but did not vote, and Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Opp.,) paired with Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, (Rep.) Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) was excused from voting on the ground that he did not like the bill as amended.

A motion was then made to take up the Confiscation bill, on which a debate ensued as to which bill should be considered, that of the Senate, or the one which passed the House.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said, that in order to give Senators an opportunity to make up their minds which they would consider, he would move to adjourn till to-morrow, when a vote should be taken the first thing. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 20.

Several private bills were passed.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill increasing temporarily the duties on imports and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee of the [illegible], and made the special order for [illegible].

Adjourned to Monday.

THE JAMES RIVER FLOTILLA.

An Abortive Attack of the Rebels upon our Vessels at City Point.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 20.

Dispatches have been received here stating that on the 17th inst. the rebels opened fire upon our ships of war in James River, from the bluffs at City Point, by artillery and small arms, but our squadron returned the attack with shells and shrapnells, silencing and driving back the rebel force.

NEWS FROM WINCHESTER.

Gen. Shields' Forces Concentrated at Strasburgh—The Rebels Supposed to be at Luray in Force—Movements of Gen. Fremont—Jackson's Whereabouts, &c.

WINCHESTER, Tuesday, June 17.

Advices from Front Royal state that Gen. SHIELDS has succeeded in concentrating all his troops at Strasburgh. The rear guard of his army left Luray about an hour before it was entered by EWELL's advancing column. EWELL is now supposed to be in occupancy of Luray with a heavy force.

Arrivals to-night from New-Market bring intelligence that Gen. FREMONT was about to advance to New-Market, seven miles south of Mount Jackson, and opposite the gap in the Massanutten Mountain, through which the road leads to Luray. JACKSON is believed to have a considerable force of light troops in Harrisonburgh, while another body is at or near Port Republic. Prisoners report that WHITE's Division of 1,500 are within supporting distance of Port Republic.

The Seventh Louisiana Regiment was opposed to the Seventh Indiana at the battle of Port Republic. The deadly effect of our fire can be imagined when the former left the field with only thirty-six unhurt. This is the evidence of a prisoner from that regiment. The combat was hand to hand, or at pistol range. Col. CARROLL's artillery used nothing but canister and grape; and, when the enemy came too near to use these with effect, the cannoneers used their revolvers with telling effect upon their assailants.

Col. CARROLL led three successive regiments up to the support of the Seventh Indiana, and drove the enemy back until they were flanked, and compelled to retreat. It is reported here that Col. CARROLL goes to Washington to correct some misunderstanding in relation to his orders previous to the engagement.

A general Court-martial, of which Col. RUGER, of the Third Wisconsin, is President, and Lieut. PATTERSON, Second Massachusetts, is Judge-Advocate, is now in session here. Charges against officers for absence without leave, selling or disposing of horses, and other Government property, and privates, for similar acts, are to be tried. It is stated there are now absent, by authority, from this command, 1,575 men, and 75 commissioned officers, greatly reducing our limited numerical strength.

The Twenty-Ninth Pennsylvania has been detailed as a Provost Guard of Hagerstown, Williamsport and Martinsburgh.

Col. ALEXANDER, Aid to Gov. PIERPONT, is now here, looking after the sick and wounded of the Virginia regiments. The State jurisdiction has been reëstablished in Morgan and Berkeley Counties, and will shortly be extended to Jefferson and Frederick. The election in Berkeley last month gave 800 majority for Gov. PIERPONT.

A considerable haul of guns, pistols and ammunition, was made in Berryville yesterday. The arms were all loaded with ball cartridges.

The office of the Berryville *Conservator* was confiscated several days ago, for secession publications, and the effects removed hither to aid the army printing.

A large amount of loose and fixed ammunition, left here, it is supposed, by Gen. SHIELDS, was discovered by the ordnance officer in the Old Stone Church today. It was probably overlooked by the enemy in their late visit to this place, to whom it would have been a valuable acquisition.

The first instance of the arrest of a colored man for abetting the enemy occurred to-day. It had been stated that he volunteered as guide and spy for JACKSON, in his late advance hither. He was confined for further investigation.

Gen. SIGEL has been in command of this department during the temporary absence of Gen. BANKS, who returns to-morrow.

Gen. SLOUGH's Brigade was reviewed yesterday preparatory to future movements. The appearance and exercises of the various regiments and batteries were highly creditable to themselves and to their commander.

The bridge over the Potomac, at Harper's Ferry, has been rebuilt, and the cars run regularly to the West. At the instance of the Government, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are repairing the Winchester and Potomac road, and travel will be resumed over it by Thursday. This will greatly facilitate the transportation of much-needed army supplies.

The occupation of the Valley by our present forces has not restored a feeling of security to the loyal residents, and the Secessionists insist that JACKSON will shortly pay us another visit, in his usual style. The more judicious portion of the latter regret this, as they can see no possibility of his retaining it, should he succeed in forcing us to retreat.

From all indications, daily intelligence is received from and dispatched to JACKSON's army. The house of a leading Secessionist was searched yesterday, upon information that a mail had been deposited there the previous night, but without success.

LATEST FROM WINCHESTER.

WINCHESTER, Friday, June 20.

A number of sick and wounded soldiers from Gen. SHIELDS' command arrived here to-day. It is stated that they are to be sent forward to Frederick or Harrisonburgh.

Nothing of interest has been announced from Gen. FREMONT's department.

From New-Orleans.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRIG YANKEE BLADE.

The brig *Yankee Blade*, Capt. FAIRCHILD, arrived yesterday from New-Orleans, having left that port on the 3d inst., and the Balize the 6th, bringing the following cargo, the first which has reached this port by sailing vessel since the commencement of the rebellion: 182 hhds. sugar, 500 bbls. molasses, 16 bales cotton, 101 bbls. resin, to Messrs. MCCREADY & CHILDS; 74 hhds. sugar, J. D. FISH & Co.; 20 hhds. sugar and 12 bales cotton, E. HEYDECKER; 20 hhds. sugar, M. L. POTTER, of Providence.

THE STRAWBERRY EXHIBITION.—The Free Exhibition of strawberries in the *Agriculturist* office attracted a large crowd yesterday. It will be continued to-day. The awards of prizes by the Committee are as follows:

Largest number of varieties, 1st Prize, $10, to No. 11—E. & G. Marshall, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Second largest and best, 2d Prize, $5, to No. 12—Wm. F. Heins, Woodstock, N. Y.

No. 3—Prize awarded.

Best dish of market berries, $3, Wilson's Albany, No. 11—E. & G. Marshall, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Best dish for General (family) Cultivation, Triomphe de Gand, 1st Prize, $5, to No. 16—A. S. Fuller, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Second best dish, Ward's Favorite, $3, to No. 15—W. H. Goldsmith, Newark, N. J.

Third best dish, Longworth's Prolific, $2, to No. 19—Wm. Shaw, Clifton, S. I., N. Y.

Best three largest berries of one variety, $3, (Triomphe de Gand,) weight 3½ ounces, to No. 12—Wm. F. Heins, Woodstock, N. Y.

Best New Seedling, $3, to 16 B. (Brooklyn Scarlet)—A. S. Fuller, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Second best, (large, high flavored and handsome,) $2, No. 8 B—W. A. Burgess, Glen Cove.

High Commendation of 8 C., for size, good quality and productiveness—W. A. Burgess, Glen Cove. No premium.

Best quart White Strawberries, $2, No. 7—John Drummond, gardner to Mrs. J. H. Strong, Flushing.

Best quart best flavored, $2, Seedling, No. 8 D—W. A. Burgess, Glen Cove, L. I.

Best Quart Triomphe de Gand, $1, No. 12.—W. F. Heins, Woodstock, N. Y.

Best Quart Hooker, $1, No. 15.—W. H. Goldsmith, Newark, N. J.

Best Quart Hovey's Seedling, $1.—Not awarded.

Best Quart Victoria, $1, No. 5.—J. B. Colgate, Glenwood, N. Y.

Best Quart Wilson's Albany, $1, No. 19.—William Shaw, Clifton, S. I., N. Y.

Best Quart Jenny Lind, $1, No. 7.—John Drummond, Gardener to Mrs. J. H. Strong, Flushing.

Best Quart Viscomtesse Hericart de Thury, $1, No. 11.—E. & G. Marshall, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Arrivals in the City.

Col. Wm. [illegible], of the Excelsior Brigade, whose bravery at the battle of Williamsburgh is well known, having recovered from his wounds sufficiently to be removed from the Washington Hospital to this City, arrived yesterday afternoon at the Brevoort House, where apartments awaited him.

Gen. G. A. Sanderson, of the U. S. A.; Ex-Gov. Pollock, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Machell, of H. B. A., from Canada; H. W. Friedley, of the U. S. A., and M. Veleman, of Paris, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Judge Dunn, from Texas; J. J. Ryan, of California; W. J. Dunlap, of Cincinnati; and G. C. Dodge, of Cleveland, O., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Prof. Cochrane, of Albany; Rev. G. Eddy, of Northampton; D. Dyman, of Middletown; and Capt. Grant and Capt. Mahon, of the British Army, are at the Brevoort House.

Col. W. D. Lewis and Capt. J. H. Rathbone, of the United States Army; Amasa Sprague and lady, of Rhode Island, and J. Rudenstein, of the United States Navy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Whipple, of the Second Michigan Regiment; and Peter Cloghen and P. V. Kellogg, of Utica, are at the Astor House.

Sick and Wounded Soldiers at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 20.

Fifty-eight wounded and one hundred and seventy-eight sick soldiers arrived here this morning from the General Hospital at Newport's News. They belong mostly to Pennsylvania and New-York regiments.

The Mate of the Sumter Arrested.

BOSTON, Friday, June 20.

JAMES LYONS, *alias* Smith, late master's mate of the pirate *Sumter*, was arrested here, last night, on the arrival of the brig *Harriet*, in which he came from Surinam.

Markets.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 20.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull, with small sales at 85c. for Milwaukee Club; $1 03 for Amber Michigan, $1 10@$1 12 for White Winter. CORN in good demand; sales 134,000 bushels old at 38c.; 27,000 bushels new, 36½c.@37½c., for good to choice. OATS firm; sales at 36½c. WHISKY—Sales at 24c. CANAL FREIGHTS—11c. on Corn, 12c. on Wheat to New-York. *Imports*—17,000 bbls. Flour; 61,000 bushels Wheat; 74,000 bushels Corn; 34,000 bushels Oats. *Exports*—5,000 bbls. Flour; 161,000 bushels Wheat; 124,000 bushels Corn; 14,000 bushels Oats; 7,000 bushels Barley, and 8,000 bushels Rye.

OSWEGO, Friday, June 20.

FLOUR unchanged, at $4 50 for fancy from Spring Wheat; the demand is good for the Eastern and interior trade; sales, 8,000 bbls. WHEAT steady, with a good milling demand; sales, 13,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club, at 90c.; 6,800 No. 1 Chicago Spring, at 90c. CORN scarce; sales confined to small lots. OATS in demand; sales, 2,800 bushels Canada, at 38c. CANAL FREIGHTS firmer; boats scarce; to New-York—for Flour, 33½c.; Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 7½c. *Imports*—1,465 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—4,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 11,700 bushels Corn, 5,900 bushels Barley.

CHICAGO, Friday, June 20.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT steady at 77½c.@78c. for No. 1, 70c.@72c. for No. 2. CORN ½c. lower; Old Mixed, 27½c.@27½c.; New, 24c.@24½c. OATS steady. *Receipts*—6,600 bbls. Flour, 77,000 bushels Wheat, 209,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—7,600 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 222,000 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS firm and ¼c.@½c. higher; Corn 8c. to Buffalo. Exchange on New-York ¼c.@½c. Gold unaltered.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, June 20.

FLOUR in fair demand. WHEAT firm; No. 1 at 79c., No. 2 at 75c. *Receipts*—2,200 bbls. Flour, 65,000 bushels Wheat. *Shipments*—5,700 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat. FREIGHTS firm at 5½c. on Wheat to Buffalo.

[Communicated.]

From The Saratogian, of Saratoga Springs.

REMOVAL TO NEW-YORK.—We have inadvertently omitted to mention the fact of the permanent removal of Dr. E. B. FOOTE from this village to New-York City. Dr. F. has for several years spent his Summers here and his Winters in Gotham; but his practice in the great City increased so rapidly, and made such demands upon his attention, that he concluded to give up his residence here, and locate permanently in New-York. The Doctor's medical work, "Common Sense," has had a very extensive sale, and his patients hail from every part of the continent. He has been very successful in the treatment of chronic diseases, and as he is one of the most genial and agreeable of men, it is not surprising that he is both popular and prosperous. The New-Yorkers, and all others who desire to confer with him, will find him at No. 1,130 Broadway, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets.

[Advertisement.]

LOYALTY RETURNING IN MEMPHIS.—The fact that merchants in Memphis have started East to obtain a supply of goods, is a cheering sign of returning loyalty. Let them carry back a large supply of KNOX's Hats, from No. 212 Broadway, and the citizens of Memphis will again feel themselves gentlemen, and their improved appearance will justify the feeling. Knox has the best and neatest Summer hats.

[Advertisement.]

Measles are prostrating the volunteers by hundreds; the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldiers, be warned in time. HOLLOWAY's Pills are positively infallible in the cure of this disease. Occasional doses of them will preserve the health, even under the greatest exposure. Only 25 cents per box.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER CLOTHING,
At EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
30 per cent. below Broadway prices.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND GALA DAY AT THE MUSEUM.—Two splendid performances—afternoon at 3 o'clock, evening at 7½ o'clock. The superb Drama "Gwynette Vaughan" is produced at each for the last time. Commodore NUTT is visible at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHER & PANCOAST, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, manufacturers of new styles of gas fixtures and coal oil lamps. Dealers are invited to call.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Lizzie Treat, from Zaza—Clement Vernon, Victor Vernon.

In Trinity, from Sagua—David Dunlap, wife and child, Wm. Wendell, Julius Lee.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 29 | Sun sets.... 7 34 | Moon rises... 12 20
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 3 08 | Gov. Island. 3 34 | Hell Gate.... 5 16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, June 20.

Cleared.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, John G. Dale.

Ship R. S. Kimball, ——, Liverpool, Metcalf & Duncan.

Barks Zenas Coffin, Riddle, Aspinwall, ——; Esther & Sophia, (Hamb.,) Von Hackion, St. Thomas, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; La Cigueña, Adie, Cienfuegos, Brett, Son & Co.; Jeverland, (Oldg.,) Stellman, Bremen, Eager Bros.

Brig Konigen Elisabeth, (Prus.,) Reich, Cardiff, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners Margaret Plater, Baylis, Washington, D. C., F. L. Kneeland; John Nelson, (Br.,) Maitland and Truro, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Rothen, Conley, Gonaives, Miller & Houghton; Marietta Hand, Terry, Providence, L. Kenny; Georgianna, Hall, Bridgeport, Conn., M. Briggs & Co.; Royal, (Br.,) Roberts, Harbor Island; Gilbert Bent, (Br.,) Howard, Halifax, N. S., D. R. De Wolf.

Sloops Genius, Jones, Hartford, C. M. Briggs & Co.; Victorine, Post, Middletown, H. S. Rackett.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Elm City, Bowen, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, to the Sanitary Commission. She has on board 380 sick and wounded from Gen. McClellan's army. Is bound to Albany, and after landing a few sick, will proceed.

U. S. steam transport Belvidere, Sloan, Fortress Monroe 28 hours, in ballast to D. D. Tompkins, U. S. Q. M. 17th inst., in Hampton Roads, came in contact with H. B. M. ship Jason, carrying away the B's. larboard wheelhouse and bulwarks.

U. S. steam transport Oriole, Manwaring, White House, Va., 36 hours, in ballast to D. D. Tompkins, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Star of the South, Woodhull, Washington, D. C., 48 hours, in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Steamer Torrent, Philbrick, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandiver, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Schriver, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Saturn, Onderdonk, Fortress Monroe 3 ds., in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Ship White Falcon, (of Pittston,) Windsor, Manila March 2, with hemp, &c., to C. C. Duncan & Co. In the Straits of Sunda, saw ship Tropic, from Manila for Boston. March 13, off the North Watcher, saw English ship Robin Hood, 80 ds. from Cardiff for Hong Kong. March 14, was in co. with seven vessels beating out of Java Head. March 30, lat. 29 S., lon. 78 23 E., signalized a double-topsail bark, bound W., supposed to be an American; showed no colors. April 14, lon. 40 E., lat. 39 S., spoke English ship Florence Nightingale, 32 ds. from Columbo for London, who reported all war difficulties between America and England as amicably settled. April 18, lat. 33 44 S., lon. 30 15 E., saw English ship Arthur. April 26, off the pitch of the Cape, in heavy westerly gale, carried away jib-boom, sprit, sail-yard, foretopgallantmast, foretopmast trestle-trees, and badly sprung foremast; ship sprung a leak of 16 inches per hour, and did not diminish for 7 ds., when after doubling the Cape, and in fine weather, got a mooring chain out of the hawse-pipes around the stern to the windlass, when the main-stem was got in its place, it having been sprung [illegible] inches during the gale; [illegible] per hour, and gradually diminished to [illegible] smooth water and on going [illegible]. May 3, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], spoke English ship [illegible], [illegible] ds. from Calcutta for [illegible]; same night, at 7 P. M., lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], the English ship Shalimar, [illegible] from Calcutta for Liverpool, ran across our bow, [illegible] hauled, and on the port tack; the helm was immediately put hard up, and we cleared his quarter about [illegible] feet; was going at the time about 7 knots; had there been a collision both vessels must have gone. Capt. W. reports that by custom the Shalimar should have kept off, but done the contrary. May 4, lat. [illegible] S., lon. [illegible], signalized Fr. bark bound N. W. May 16, lat. [illegible] S., lon. [illegible], saw an English ship [illegible], supposed to be the Florence Nightingale. June 14, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], passed a bark bound N. E., and a topsail schr., showing English colors and letters O. H. R. in her flag.

Ship Atmosphere, Harris, London 45 ds., in ballast, and 70 passengers to Morgan & Wiley—vessel to John A. McGaw. June 8, lat. 43 11, lon. 47, saw steamship City of Baltimore, bound E.

Ship E. Robinson, Long, Liverpool May 16, with mdse. and 137 passengers to Snow & Burgess. 5th, 6th and 7th inst., passed a number of icebergs.

Ship Transit, (of Bath,) Patten, Trapani April 19, via the Kennebec River 5 ds., with salt to master.

Bark Lamplighter, Thompson, Salt Cay, T. I., June 10, with salt to J. M. Smith's Sons. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Avola, (of Boston,) Crowell, Remedios June 1, with sugar to Bassett & Bacon. The bark Columbia, sld. for Falmouth same day; also ship John S. Harris, of Portland, for do.

Bark Voyageur, (of Boston,) Freeman, Palermo May 2, passed Gibraltar 19th, with fruit to Bassett, Bacon & Co.

Bark Trinity, (of Boston,) Leach, Sagua June 8, with sugar to master.

Bark [illegible], (of Boston,) Smith, Key West June 4, and Cardenas June 11, in ballast to master.

Brig Yankee Blade, Fairchild, New-Orleans June 3, and the Balize 6th, with sugar and cotton to Jonas Smith & Co. June 7, lat. 26 16, lon. 87 30, was boarded by a boat from whaling schr. Alexander, of Provincetown, [illegible], on a cruise, 2 months out clean. June 12, off Carysfort Reef, passed steamship Ericsson, bound S.

Brig Matron, (of Newport, R. I.,) Taylor, Stono Inlet, S. C., June 15, in ballast to M. J. McCready & Co. Left brig Chicopee, disch.; schrs. J. A. Woodhouse, do.; W. B. Smith, do.; White Squall, do.; J. B. Myers, do.; Anne E. Martin, do.; J. Crandall, do.; J. B. Randall, [illegible], do.

Brig [illegible], (of Boston,) Houlton, Crab Island, P. R., June 8, with sugar to order. Left no Am. vessels. June 15, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], saw steamboat [illegible], stg. south.

Brig H. W. Hine, (Br., of Maitland, N. S.,) Boyd, Manzanilla 20 ds., with mahogany, &c., to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Lizzie Treat, (of Calais,) Crowell, Zaza June 1, with sugar, &c., to master. June 10, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], was boarded by U. S. bark Pursuit, on a cruise, all well.

Brig R. B. Walker, (of Boston,) Baynes, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Wm. [illegible], (of Smithtown, L. I.,) Conkling, Beaufort, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores and cotton to Samuel D. Stryker.

Schr. Marina, Godfrey, Cardenas 15 ds., with sugar to E. S. Powell. June 8, off Cape Canaveral, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Quaker City.

Schr. Abby Brackett, (of Camden, Me.,) Cobb, Frontera May 20, with mahogany, &c., to Metcalf & Duncan.

Schr. Ben, Nickerson, Ship Island 15 ds., in ballast to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Mercy Ellen, Crowell, Baltimore 5 ds., with corn and flour to W. H. Creighton.

Schr. Fanny Boardman, Matthews, St. John, N. B., 6 ds., with timber to E. A. Richards.

Schr. Shooting Star, Ramsdell, Calais 6 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. S. T. King, Clendennin, Calais 6 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Mary, Boyd, Lubec 4 ds., with plaster to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. D. K. Arey, Ryan, Belfast 7 ds., with [illegible] for Rondout.

Schr. Martha Jane, Martin, Rondout, with coal for Providence.

Schr. Atlantic, Lock, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

WIND—Sunset, W. N. W.

Miscellaneous.

The propeller Aid, which had been ashore on Cape Lookout Shoals, had broken her rudder; was leaking badly and disabled in her machinery. She was towed into Beaufort on the 12th inst.

Spoken, &c.

Agate—fishing schr., of Provincetown, with 4,000 fish, all well, June 7, lat. 46 33, lon. 51 10.

Statesman—ship, of Searsport, from Montevideo for New-Orleans, June 6, 20 miles S. E. from S. W. Pass.

S. Thurston—brig, of Searsport, stndg. to the westward, June 11, lat. 33 18, lon. 70 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Frontera, May 30, ship South Carolina, for Falmouth; bark Rambler, Nichols, for do.; schrs. Helen Dyer, Lovejoy, do.; San Juan, (Spanish,) for New-York.

At Remedios, June 7, ships Flora Southard, for New-York, ldg., to sail in 10 ds., and Dolphin, of Boston, do.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH
&
BROTHER'S
NEW-YORK
PALE
XXX
ALE
IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS.
BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST
BARLEY MALT AND HOPS.
BREWERY,
18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.
NEW-YORK.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE ADVERTISER having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

F. O. F. F. F. F.
SAVE YOUR MONEY.
THE PEOPLE'S PROVISION COMPANY, NO. [illegible] GREENWICH-ST., manufacture the celebrated Buckeye Flour at Akron, Ohio, from sound heavy Winter Wheat, and for the purpose of introducing it to the public generally, will sell 10,000 barrels at
SIX DOLLARS PER BARREL.
This Flour is a
FINE-OLD-FASHIONED-FARMERS'-FAMILY-FLOUR.
Is uncut in bolting, and therefore most healthful, and is warranted in every particular.
Delivered to any boat, house or depôt within five miles of City Hall, for $6 25. Soap, 5c.; 21 pounds for $1. Starch, 5c.; 6 pounds for 25c. Hams, 6½c. to 8c. Teas, [illegible] to $1. Coffee, 8c. to 25c., and if not satisfactory, can be returned.
A Blue Flag and Pedestal sign at the door.
Order through any grocer or Express. C. O. D.

ALLEVIATOR.—DR. BRIGGS' NEWLY INVENTED Corn and Bunion Alleviator is a harmless and certain cure for Corns, Bunions, Callosities, Frosted and Blistered Feet, &c. No caustic, no acid, no pain. Price 50c. and $1 per box. Sent by mail on receipt of price and 6 cents. Sold by druggists. Dr. J. BRIGGS, Proprietor and practical Chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway, N. Y.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, FRIDAY EVENING, going from Catherine-ferry to the Bowery, a gray PORTMONNAIE, wrapped in a white handkerchief, marked "D. Grebell," in black ink, containing [illegible] in specie and bills, the savings of a poor servant girl. The finder, on leaving the same with F. GRAFF, No. [illegible] Broadway, will receive the above reward.

WILLETT-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE FUNERAL services of Jacob W. Anderson, a member of Second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., who died near Fair Oaks, Va., June 16, 1862, will take place in the above church, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. The members of Second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., are requested to attend.